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4 May 1983

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT

No. 2749

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QATARI PAPER INTERVIEWS EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER

GF230848 Doha QNA in Arabic 0650 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Doha, 23 Apr (QNA)--Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din has noted that Egypt cannot guess what will be the next steps following the suspension of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue. He stressed the need to continue the dialogue since there is no alternative to it. He also warned that continued suspension of this dialogue will drive the issue into a state of extreme stalemate.

In a statement published today in Qatari paper AL-'ARAB, Dr Muhyi al-Din said that Egypt views U.S. President Reagan's initiative as being a new formula in which every aspect of it can be implemented, and this makes it the best option because it provides great flexibility. The Egyptian prime minister warned against wasting of time and warned against the U.S. Government's preoccupation with the next presidential election. He stressed that the remaining time before it can be exploited by initiating a dialogue around the Palestinian table.

On Egypt's relations with Jordan and the PLO, Dr Muhyi al-Din noted that the Jordanian-Egyptian dialogue are on good standing because of exchange of visits and opinions. He indicated that there are contacts with the PLO. But he said that these contacts are not at the desirable level at present. He added that the Palestinian people's rights have always been our goal since we want to ensure that the fraternal Palestinian people have their own entity, homeland, state and identity.

The Egyptian prime minister stressed that Egypt supports Iraq with weapons in addition to supporting it politically in its war with Iran. He expressed hope that Iraqi-Egyptian relations will develop further.

He talked about Arab-Egyptian relations. He said that contacts are continuous and that there are no obstacles, and "we are keen on extending these relations into official forms." He added that there is Egyptian-Arab trade and tourism, in addition to Arab investments which constitute 17 percent of the gross investments in Egypt. Moreover, "the past 3 months have witnessed greater influx of Arab investment in Egypt."

Dr Muhyi al-Din deined that Egypt is getting ready to name a new ambassador to Moscow, but he noted that trade activities have expanded between the two countries.

Dr Muhyi al-Din also denied that there is any intention of carrying out a new cabinet reshuffle in Egypt, stressing that this is highly unlikely.

CSO: 4500/196

FORMER, PRESENT ECONOMIC POLICY CHIEFS CLASH

Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 22 Mar 83 pp 1, 9

[Article: "A Confrontation on Economics between Mustafa al-Sa'id and 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid"]

[Text] The Consultative Assembly session witnessed a heated exchange on economics. Its two protagonists were Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, the minister of economy, and Dr 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid, the former deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and it concerned the economic and development policy the government is now pursuing.

Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id criticized Egyptian economic policy during the period 1978-1981, pointing out that it had failed to achieve economic stability for Egypt and had concentrated on financing commercial projects by credit facilities offered by banks to merchants during that period; this created an obvious disruption in the Egyptian economy which led to a scarcity of investment in the industrial and agricultural sectors, in addition to the inflationary effects of the monetary policy in that period, which resulted in a large rise in prices in the Egyptian market and a 50 percent drop in the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound in the period 1980-82, because of the great decline in its purchasing power.

The minister of economy declared that the government aimed to change the money and credit policy that had been followed in the past 12 years and had brought in an obvious disruption in the Egyptian economy as a result of the erroneous application of the notion of economic liberalization, which led to a concentration on commercial projects, the allocation of credit facilities from banks to those projects, and the neglect of the sectors of industry and agriculture.

He pointed out that the government was now faced with a challenge in the need to meet the existing deficit in the general budget, which was estimated at 4.5 billion pounds, 3 billion of which had been frozen, leaving 1.5 billion in liquid form which had to be provided to cope with inflation and rises in prices. He declared that the government intended to adopt bold, important decisions to cope with the budget deficit and apply a successful economic policy which would put a limit on the economic disruption that had accompanied the economic policies applied in the period from 1978 to 1982, in order to restore equilibrium to the Egyptian economy.

Mustafa al-Sa'id said that subjecting all banks to Central Bank supervision and compelling them to carry out its directives, which were being issued in the context of the development plan, had borne fruit, by compelling all banks, commercial ones and those belonging to the public sector, which were 74 in number, to guide and put pressure on the volume of credit, since the volume of the expansion in the means of payment had dropped from 43 percent to just 32 percent in the last 6 months, and that the plan had aimed at reducing the means of payment in the banks to just 20 percent to cope with inflation and reduce the rates of inflation, since domestic product had not been increasing by more than 8 percent a year in coping with the increasing means of payment within the Egyptian market.

'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid, member of the Consultative Assembly and former deputy prime minister for economic affairs, attacked the economic policy that Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id had been pursuing and described it as provoking his fears and anxieties for the Egyptian economy." He also criticized the contents of the report of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Consultative Assembly concerning monetary policy, which had emphasized the economic mistakes that had accompanied the application of the economic liberalization policy and had resulted in the shrinkage of productive projects in the face of commercial projects and the drop in the buying power of the Egyptian pound.

Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, the minister of economy, then commented on the points raised by 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid, member of the Consultative Assembly, stating that the increase in remittances by Egyptians abroad, the rise in oil revenues, and the increase in Suez Canal income and tourist revenues, had been behind the annual increase in liquid funds which was estimated at 25 percent of the total budget, and that the former minister of economy (by whom he meant 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Abd-al-Majid) had had nothing to do with the increase in revenues. However, the incorrect economic policy at that time had not exploited these additional revenues in the optimum manner, and provided bank credit facilities to commercial projects, inundating the market with imported goods and increasing the severity of inflation, oppressing people who had limited incomes.

The Banks Are the Reason

The minister of economy said, "We are not directing blame at the banks that disrupted the economic equilibrium in Egypt because their credit facilities were confined to commercial projects and they ignored industrial and commercial [sic] projects in the past; rather, we are directing blame at the people who set out the erroneous policy for those banks and on the basis which those banks acted."

After that, the Consultative Assembly recessed, and determined to reconvene on the morning of Saturday 2 April.

11887

CSO: 4504/278

JOURNALISTS UNION ELECTION RESULTS CONTESTED, BALLOTS IMPOUNDED

Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Haxim Hashim: "Three Cases before the Judiciary Contesting the Elections for Journalists Union Head"]

[Text] 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad, a lawyer, representing more than 200 journalists who had contested the election of the head of the Journalists Union, Salah Jalal, this 4 March, filed suit last Saturday before the court of cassation. The journalists filing the contestation and their attorneys based the suit on the charge that the election had taken place without precisely conforming to the rules stipulated in Law 76 for 1970 and the bylaws of the Journalists Union in a manner guaranteeing the propriety of the election.

This was because ledgers were not kept on the attendance of the members of the general assembly; as a result, names of people who had no right to attend the general assembly were added to the list of people who had been employed on the day preceding the elections, and other imprecise procedures were pursued which did not guarantee a quorum for the voting, the issuance of resolutions, or the computation of votes for the position of union chief. In addition, voting committees were not maintained, and the attendance of members was not checked, permitting some people to intervene who were not journalists or members of the general assembly were prevented in an improper, unreasonable manner from casting their votes, and the committee tabulating the union head election ballots in the boxes, consisting of the general secretary of the union, Mahmud Sami, Ahmad Farghali, member of the council, and Hasan al-Sharqawi, member of the general assembly, did not keep minutes on the vote counting process after observing it in a precise manner. Rather, Mahmud Sami, to the exclusion of the other members of the committee, declared the victory of Salah Jalal by himself. 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad, the lawyer, also established the invalidity of the way the books were kept on the attendance of general assembly members, which caused the election process to take place in the midst of disruptions and disorder, whether deliberately or not. The lawyer also filed a suit against the minister of information, in the capacity of his position, on grounds that the results that were declared by one of the members of the committee, in isolation, were immediately carried on television, being broadcasted at 2100 hours, and were conveyed to the press, and published the following day, confronting everyone with a fait accompli that everyone had rejected at the time it occurred. The committee members Ahmad Farghali and Hasan al-Sharqawi

refrained from declaring the results and did not sign the minutes on them. In his suit, the lawyer 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad cited an instance where a male nurse from the Akhbar al-Yawm institution was marked present at the assembly, with voting papers in his hand, and the presence of an accountant from MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY on one of the voting committees was also established. For all these and other reasons, the journalists contested the election of Salah Jalal as head of the Journalists' Union in the elections that took place on 4 March 1983, with the legal consequences that resulted from that.

Kamil Zuhayri's Suit

Kamil Zuhayri, candidate for the seat of the union head in the latest elections, also filed a suit before the court of urgent matters in Cairo through his lawyer, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad, demanding that the condition of the papers in the election process and the ballot boxes for the election documents be recorded and that a neutral committee be formed composed of former heads of the Journalists' Union, Messrs Husayn Fahmi, Hafiz Mahmud, Ahmad Baha'al-Din, and Mustafa Bahjat Badawi, who was the chairman of the committee that supervised the first elections in accordance with Law 76 for 1970 on the Journalists' Union.

The plaintiff left it up to the court to choose whoever of these it saw fit to make a neutral examination of the papers. In his presentation of the case before the court, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad, the lawyer, pointed out that Kamil Zuhayri was twice head of the Journalists' Union and that he was one of the people, if not the main person, who participated in the formulation of the law on the union. Therefore, his concern over the probity of the election measures could be understood, aside from the fact that he was a candidate for this position. This concern was also the right of the hundreds of journalists who had contested the union head elections.

In another area, a third suit was also filed by 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad the lawyer, representing Kamil Zuhayri, before the court of the administrative judiciary in the Council of State against the head of the Journalists' Union and the minister of information, in their professional capacities. In it, the lawyer referred to the impropriety of the measures followed in the process of the election of the union chief and the impropriety of the measures on the declaration of the results, as well as the fact that they were certainly incorrect and that the decree declaring the results was being contested because it was in violation of the law.

It is worth mentioning that the lawyer 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad submitted his resignation following the elections from his position as legal advisor to the Journalists' Union and that the number of journalists from various press institutions who contested the election of the head of the Journalists' Union exceeded 200. The law on the Journalists' Union stipulates that in order for the contestation of the elections to be valid, the number of people making the contestation must total five and have been members of the general assembly meeting the day of the election.

Formation of a Four-Man Committee To Keep the Ballot Boxes in the Election
of the Head of the Journalists Union

The court of urgent matters in the seventh district, under the chairmanship of Counsellor Mahmud 'Abd-al-'Aziz Hajjaj, as head, and Mahir Ahmad Mahmud, as secretary, issued its verdict yesterday on the urgency suit that 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad the lawyer had filed as representative of Kamil Zuhayri, the former head of the Journalists Union, forming a four-man committee, to be made up of Messrs Husayn Fahmi and Hafiz Mahmud, members of the general assembly, and two other members of the general assembly, of which the plaintiff and defendant would choose one each. The task of this committee will be to retain all the papers, ledgers, records and minutes stated in the brief of the suit presented until the case was reviewed before the court of cassation and the administrative judiciary court.

11887

CSO: 4504/278

EGYPT

BRIEFS

WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT--Cairo, 25 Apr (MENA)--Staff Maj Gen Muhammad Sabir Zuhdi, director of the Infantry Corps in the Egyptian Armed Forces, has said that infantry soldiers have been provided with M-6 bombs that can be fitted onto rifles to increase their effectiveness in combatting tanks. He said that these bombs are manufactured in the Egyptian military factories. In a statement to AL-AHRAM that will be published tomorrow, Tuesday, Zuhdi said that the infantry soldiers have also been provided with highly explosive rocket bombs that can be fired from rifles and are used against concealed targets, particularly targets behind cover. He said that at present the U.S. armored personnel carrier M-112 is being developed in our factories into an armored combat vehicle capable of breaking through enemy defenses. He added that its fire power is being increased. In addition, infantry weapons are being developed to estimate distances precisely by using laser beams and computers. [Excerpt] [NC252304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 25 Apr 83]

CSO: 4500/196

ECONOMIC ISSUES DOMINATE GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

London JAMAHIRIYA REVIEW in English No 34, Mar 83 pp 8-10

[Article by Louis Eaks]

[Text] FROM ACROSS the vast territory of the Jamahiriya, members of the General People's Congress arrived in the Libyan capital for the 1983 session which opened in Tripoli on 12th February. As the city basked in the Spring sunshine, there was an air of excitement as the Congress began its 8th session since the establishment of the Jamahiriya at the Sebha Congress in March 1977.

The People's Hall was quickly filled with Congress members, who were able to enjoy the facilities of the recently refurbished conference centre. Many western political forums would envy the facility in each seat which provides a microphone, earphones for simultaneous translation, and a pull-out working surface on which to write notes or rest Congress papers.

The Congress comprises generally two members from each of the Basic People's Congresses in the Jamahiriya (normally the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary), along with the Secretaries of the various vocational, labour and social organisations, members of the General People's Committee and the various Secretaries (the position in the Jamahiriya's political system which replaced the traditional post of Minister). Also present in the gallery were Secretaries from the Jamahiriya's Bureaux around the world, and foreign diplomats, press and representatives from foreign countries and liberation movements.

It was not necessary for Libyans to travel to Tripoli or visit the People's Hall to follow the deliberations of the Congress. Throughout the Jamahiriya families were able to follow the sessions on television

and radio, thanks to the live transmissions provided by the Jamahiriya's broadcasting service.

In an opening speech the Secretary of the General People's Congress referred to the high turn-out which had characterised this year's meetings of the Basic People's Congresses, which had spent four weeks in deliberations to determine the social, economic and political strategy of the Jamahiriya. The BPCs, he pointed out, highlighted the 'exercise of direct democracy' which is at the heart of the *jamahiri* system.

He paid tribute to Muammer Qadhafi's leadership in establishing Libya's democracy. 'The massive attendance at the Basic People's Congresses' positive and constructive meetings reveals the Libyan people's belief in the people's authority, and the Leader's ideology in words and practice,' he declared.

However, once the Congress got underway, it turned its attention to economic issues which dominated discussion throughout the week. The Congress was meeting against the background of the continuing world economic recession and uncertainty in the international oil market, and Libyans were reminded that development strategy and the Jamahiriya's economic policy had to be decided with these issues in mind.

Budgets cut

In particular, Congress reviewed the progress during the past two years, and plans for 1983, as Libya enters the third year of the current 1981-85 five year Transformation Plan.

The Secretary of the GPC told the meeting that the rate of development in 1981 had been 9.2 per cent, with new development contracts totalling 5,000 million dinars. And he warned, '1982 witnessed continued international economic developments and a deterioration in the oil market, characterised by a continued fall in demand and pressure on prices which led to a reduction in the sales and prices set by OPEC.' Libya, he said, 'suffered a reduction in prices of no less than 15 per cent coupled with a considerable reduction in the volume of exports, despite an attempt to protect the official prices [of oil].'

Because of this, the Secretary confirmed, the 1982 transformation budget at 2,600 million dinars was 13 per cent lower than for 1981.

He continued, 'Despite difficulties in the financial year 1982, we succeeded in realising an investment volume which can be termed normal, and realised rates of development in the production sectors which are nearer to our objectives.'

Disclosing the percentage rates of development for the various sectors, the Secretary referred to a 6.6 rate in agriculture, forestry and fish processing, 21.4 in industries, 16.1 in electricity, 11.9 in public services excluding education and health, 10.1 in health, 7 in education.

However, he went on to warn that budget levels had to be realistic and reflect the broader economic situation in the world. 'The recent developments in the oil market and the continued world economic recession throughout 1983 means that the original figure proposed for revenues will be hard to reach,' he told Congress. '1983 begins with total contracts valued at 6,000 million dinars, and is characterised by low demand for oil and lower prices.'

Prudent trimming

Subsequently, the Planning Secretary addressed Congress to clarify the outlines of the 1983 transformation budget. He said that on a time factor basis, the budget covers 60 per cent of the plan's total time span. This meant that a large part of the projects currently being implemented would be realised during 1983. 'Moreover,' he continued, 'a considerable proportion of projects that started during the current 1981-82 plan will be completed with basic projects such as iron and steel.'

He made clear that it would be prudent to trim expenditures in the current year, and asked Congress to review the proposals coming from the Basic People's Congresses and the People's Committees which proposed a budget for the transformation plan this year of 4,442 billion dinars, which he pointed out equalled spending in 1981 and 1982 combined, and exceeded 'the national economy's development and absorptive capacities'.

The Planning Secretary argued that 'budgetary allocations should take into consideration the plan's goals and strategies, with stress being laid on sectoral and situational balance'. He continued, 'The obligations of the 6.7 billion dinars 1983 budget constitute a burden on resources. Therefore, during the allocation of funds on programmes and projects in every sector, consideration was given to the completion of schedules of various projects, with priority given to projects that are near completion, and all other supporting projects that have started already.'

He added, 'Oil revenues still constitute the basic source for financing the transformation budget. Therefore, due consideration was given during the estimation of the budget's revenues to current conditions on the world oil market, including production and pricing projections.'

Moreover, he continued, 'In realisation of the Plan's goals which call for self-sufficiency throughout the national economy, the possibilities of mobilising available resources were studied in an effort to increase development financing and boost budgetary resources in general. This can be done by the investment of savings and the surplus funds of industrial, financial and banking institutions with due regard given to the achievement of a balance between available resources and the implementation and absorptive capacities of the national economy. Such action would achieve a high degree of prudence in investment and the proper utilization of resources, whether generated by oil or other sectors.'

The Planning Secretary warned, 'These resources are expected to cover part of the commitments for projects which have started already, but will not allow for entering into contracts for new projects except in the narrowest sense.'

The 1983 Transformation budget provides for a maximum of LD 2.37 billion.

Proposed 1983 Development Budget

Sector	Allocation (Million dinars)
Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation	295.5
Light industries	95.0
Heavy industries	400.0
Oil and gas exploitation	30.0
Electricity	200.0
Education	140.0
Information and Culture	15.0
Manpower Resources	10.0
Health	70.0
Social Security	15.0
Mass sports	15.0
Housing	200.0
Installations	215.0
Marine Transport and Communications	310.0
Economy	60.0
Planning	12.0
Reserve Fund	287.5
TOTAL	2,370.0

compared to LD 2.1 billion last year, of which 33.8 per cent will go towards light and heavy industries and absorb LD 495 million, while agriculture and marine transport and communications are also amongst the major investment sectors (see inset table).

New Industries

The Planning Secretary said the implementation of the Transformation Plan's investment programme would lead to 'the improvement of productivity and increase production levels and capacity in economic and social levels.' The investment programme calls for the operation of cement and tar industries, increasing the productivity of export industries, such as aluminium, urea, methanol, the products of the Abu Kammash Industrial Complex. It also calls for the start of production at new projects such as the two cement factories at Al Fatayey and Zleiten, the petrochemicals complex and refinery at Ras Lanouf, the carpet factory at Bani Walid and a new tyre factory.

As a consequence of these emerging new industries, and progress in the agricultural and other sectors, the Gross

Domestic Product and non-oil related economic activities are predicted to rise from LD 3.6 million in 1980 to LD 4.1 million in 1983 at constant 1980 prices, representing a 5.5 per cent annual growth, which the Secretary of Planning described as 'satisfactory in light of prevailing world economic conditions'.

However, the Planning Secretary proposed a series of measures to strengthen the economy. He stressed:

- The need to find investment sources or reduce consumer spending in order to release some resources for redirection to the Plan's projects;
- Contractual obligations for new projects in the 1983 Plan should not be entered into except in strategic projects, with priority for projects already being carried out, and in particular those nearing completion;
- Import and Distribution companies should be established and operate productive projects especially in the industrial sector, financed internally and through specialised and commercial banks;
- Maximum utilization of existing production capacity;

- Economies including cuts in administrative spending, and reducing reliance on foreign manpower;

- Restrictions on imported consumer goods, with the exception of goods used in production, spare parts and durable goods.

In his report to Congress the Health Secretary said that 'health standards are rising' as a consequence of the expanding services in the welfare service. However, although facilities have been greatly improved under successive development programmes, the Secretary disclosed that LD 20 million had been spent last year in medical expenses for Libyan patients receiving treatment overseas.

Amnesty

Although economic issues appeared to dominate the Congress debates, there was a wide range of other matters on the agenda. Those termed 'enemies of the Revolution' were offered a period of amnesty to return to Libya, and it was evident that few Basic People's Congresses favoured any serious form of

retaliation against such dissidents, although those guilty of specific crimes could be charged and put on trial if they refuse to return.

Foreign affairs were also covered but in such general terms that in his address to congress Muammer Qadhafi noted that the Congress had set no firm guidelines for the Foreign Liaison Secretariat in the coming year. Foreign Secretary Abdelati Ubeidi stressed to Congress the Jamahiriya's commitment to 'exerting all possible efforts for further unionist meetings with the brothers in Syria, Algeria and Democratic Yemen'. He added that 'such meetings will eventually lead, through joint economic, political and cultural programmes, to a real unionist action'. Joint Arab action was urged to deal with the continuing threat to the Arab nation posed by the Zionists and the United States. Libya would continue its efforts to secure an Arab summit to discuss joint defence measures, as well as seeking to find an early end to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

CSO: 4500/155

CZECHOSLOVAK FIRM ACTIVE AT MISRATAH STEELWORKS

London JAMAHIRIYA REVIEW in English No 34, Mar 83 pp 18-19

[Text]

THE DOPRASTAV construction firm of Czechoslovakia is to build roads and other installations worth LD 17 million at the integrated steel works under construction at the coastal town of Misrata, Czechoslovakia radio disclosed on 15th December. The report said that by February 1976 the firm will complete more than thirty kilometres of roads, twenty-five kilometres of trenches and tunnels for cables, a 35,000 square metre car park, 115,000 square metres of pavements and a fifty kilometre sewerage system with eighteen pumping stations, to cater for the 30,000 residents of a new town to house steelworkers and their families.

Doprastav is already involved in the Misrata steel project, having started work in January

1981 on the construction of a fifty kilometre road linking the plant with limestone and dolomite quarries at Sadidah, to the south. The project includes a flyover linking the road with the main Libyan coastal highway. Design and construction supervision is by Britain's W S Atkins, under a contract awarded in 1977, and completion is scheduled for next August.

The Misrata steelworks is the largest single project in the Jamahiriya's \$62.5 billion 1981-85 development plan. The \$3.3 billion first phase for completion in 1985, provides for an annual capacity of 1.2 million tonnes. A second stage will raise capacity to five million tonnes, and a final stage will give a seven million tonnes capacity by the year 2005.

CSO: 4500/155

NEW ROADS OPENED

London JAMAHIRIYA REVIEW in English No 34, Mar 83 p 19

[Text]

THE LATEST in a series of new Libyan roads was officially opened in Marzuq municipality on 29th December, in a ceremony attended by Mr Jadallah Azouz Talhi, Secretary of the General People's Committee. The longest of the new routes stretches 150 kilometres, linking Umm al Aranib and Gatrun. The two others extend eighty kilometres, linking Traghin and Zuwaylah, via Umm al Aranib, and 77 kilometres, between Zuwaylah and Tmissa.

Two days earlier, Mr Talhi had officially inaugurated two major new road links in the southern municipalities of Sebha

and Shatta, one of sixty kilometres, an agricultural route, and the other a major trunk road extending 360 kilometres from Sebha to the town of Waddan.

The Jamahiriya's \$62.5 billion development plan provides for the construction of 4,100 kilometres of new roads, and also for the completion of 2,400 kilometres in projects carried over from the 1976-80 plan. Spending on transport and communications in the current plan stands at LD 2.1 billion, of which a large proportion will be invested in road construction.

CSO: 4500/155

RIO REPORTS AIRCRAFT NEGOTIATIONS

London JAMAHIRIYA REVIEW in English No 34, Mar 83 p 19

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS ARE under way between Libya and Brazil for the supply of aircraft worth \$150 million, the Rio de Janeiro daily *Gazeta Mercantil* has disclosed.

The paper cites the state-owned aircraft concern Embraer as saying that the Jamahiriya is intested in buying the Xingu, an executive nine-seat turboprop, and in the maritime version of the Bandeirante, a larger turboprop. Both aircraft cost about \$1.5 million. The Jamahiriya has reportedly also expressed interest in a new version of the Tuca, a

two-seat light aircraft trainer, on which Embraer is to start production in 1984.

Embraer is disclosing no details of the reported negotiations, and has denied that a team from the Jamahiriya, headed by Chief of the Airforce Command Awad Idris, was recently in Brazil for talks on the aircraft order.

The *Gazeta Mercantil* added that Brazil, whose oil imports account for half its total import bill, would be interested in payment for the aircraft in oil.

CSO: 4500/155

AL-QARABULLI AGRICULTURAL PROJECT PRESSES AHEAD

London JAMAHIRIYA REVIEW in English No 34, Mar 83 p 19

[Text]

TO MEET the goal of self-sufficiency in food by the turn of the century, the Libyan Jamahiriya is devoting strenuous efforts to agricultural expansion. The 1981-85 development plan allocates \$10.1 billion to agriculture, 6.2 per cent of total expenditures. The plan makes special provision for the establishment of new agri-business schemes to boost output of the high protein foods for which demand has grown rapidly in recent years, in response to rising living standards in the Jamahiriya.

Encouraging progress has been reported from one of the largest of the new schemes, at Karabolli near Tripoli. Covering 24,500 hectares, the new scheme will be divided into family farms, 900 will be of 26 ha each, of which three hectares will be irrigated and 23 ha unirrigated. A further one hundred farms will each comprise six hectares of irrigated land, while fifty farms will each cover 10 hectares of irrigated land.

On 8th January the Jamahiriya news agency JANA announced that reclamation and irrigation works had just been completed on a 200 ha area at the project.

The Karabolli scheme's output will be varied, but there will be a particular emphasis on poultry and egg production. Two poultry farms, each with a capacity of 10,000 chickens, will produce 2-2.5 million eggs per annum. The scheme will also contribute to

the Jamahiriya's growing output of honey. Beehives have already been installed, and last year 2,525 kg of honey was produced.

The Karabolli scheme is organised around four villages, each with a school, a supermarket, a mosque, dispensary and tractor depot. To assure ease of transport within the project area, 219 kilometres of roads are planned.

Irrigation will depend on 120 wells, ranging in depth from 200 to 400 metres, and on 19th January JANA announced that during last year 76 of these had been drilled. It added that 84 pumping stations and a 269.6 kilometre irrigation system had also been completed.

Special training programmes have been launched for workers at the scheme. Farmers receive training in agricultural techniques, and on 19th January JANA announced that another programme had been set up to train 'the wives and daughters of the farmers on household and traditional crafts'.

Afforestation plays an important part in the Jamahiriya's overall land development programme, and on 19th January JANA announced that workers at Karabolli had launched a forest tree planting campaign over a 40 hectare area, and were also engaged in planting a 52 hectare area with olive, pomegranate and almond trees and grape vines.

'GREEN BOOK' 9 APRIL EVENING SESSION

LD102021 Tripoli JANA in English 0839 GMT 10 Apr 83

["International Conference Continues"--JANA headline; monitored JANA transmissions have not carried the lead take of this item, transmission of this item begins with 1st of 14 addenda; all quotation marks and spelling of all names as received]

[Text] [Dateline not received] The researcher Ali Massawi concentrated on the negative aspects of the world capitalist system, especially in Latin America and the role of imperialism there.

This was followed by the speech of Abu Bakr Watra, one of the leaders of the revolution in Upper Volta, in which he saluted the struggle of the Libyan Arab and other freedom loving people together with the great freedom fighter and leader of the great Al Fateh Revolution Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

He said: "It is a great honour for the Upper Voltese Revolutionary Council to be offered the opportunity to speak at this first International Green Book Conference on the thought of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution in the Jamahiriyah."

In his speech, Abu Bakr Watra said the Upper Voltese people have always supported freedom fighting peoples in Latin America, Africa and Asia. He said his country, which is in West Africa and is inhabited by 7 million people, attained its independence after 22 years of colonialism which controlled the fate of the people. On 23 September 1982 he said the army overthrew the dictatorial regime to establish people's authority opposed to capitalism, imperialism and their agents.

He said the Upper Voltese people are striving to realise the revolution's goals of economic independence, freedom and dignity. He said: "Our presence in the Jamahiriyah is designed to acquaint ourselves, through this great international conference, with the thoughts of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and the third universal theory that seeks to liberate the masses from colonialism, imperialism and exploitation."

He continued: "Our presence here has also offered us the opportunity to express our total support for liberation movements fighting against imperialism and colonialism."

Whether ideologically or militarily, we support the struggle against imperialism in all its aspects, because we have realised that imperialism would not have embarked upon its recurrent campaigns against the Jamahi Riyah's people and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi were it not for being scared of the third universal theory which gives authority, wealth and arms to the people."

Watra said colonialism and American imperialism are seeking to exploit the toiling masses forever. He continued: "We have found three million people in Libya who now wield authority, wealth and arms, whereas hundreds of millions of people are still persecuted in the Third world. These people should in the near future adopt the third universal theory and realise the truth behind it. Imperialism knows with certainty that the success of the theory will spell its own downfall and annihilation."

Watra said the leader of the Upper Voltese Revolutionary Command Council had earlier visited the city of Benghazi when U.S. imperialism was hatching its plots against the Libyan Arab people and their revolution, added that these provocative schemes were both uncovered and foiled.

He continued: "Millions of people in Upper Volta expressed last 6 March their total determination to confront imperialism. Imperialism, however, has not learned its lesson, for every time it is thrown out of the door, it attempts a comeback from the window."

He added: "We are attempting to put an end to the exploitation from which Third World peoples are suffering. We are placing all our confidence in revolutionary, justice, democratic and peace loving people, and all those defending freedom and democracy. We also appeal to them to confront imperialism until it is defeated."

At the end of his speech Watra said: "The third theory achieves a basic goal; the freedom, dignity and independence of people... I say here, long live the great al Fateh revolution's leader... long live people's congresses... long live the brotherhood of struggle for eradicating imperialism.."

Mr Kwameh Nish from Ghana delivered a research paper entitled "The Crisis of Capitalism in Developing Countries and the Freedom of the Masses." In it, he noted that the definition of freedom had been formulated by the controlling classes. He pointed out that the struggle for freedom has been the common denominator of the popular struggle throughout the ages.

In his paper, Nish discussed the dictum "in necessity lies freedom." He said: "Man is in great need of freedom. He has always struggled to satisfy his needs and realise his freedom. Man's natural inclination drives him into a constant struggle for freedom."

He continued: "History has affirmed that man has always sought to realise his material well-being as a means of attaining his freedom, broadening its horizons and eradicating all social factors enslaving mankind and hindering the path to freedom."

He added: "Man witnessed fundamental transformations as a result of the industrial revolution which was translated in the massive technological progress of mankind and ushered in the era of imperialism."

Nish said imperialist capitalism enslaved the greater part of humanity, ended equality between many human societies and thus undermined human freedom. He added that the spread of imperialism exposed Third World peoples to economic and social problems and crises. He said imperialist countries are constantly attempting to solve their problems by enhancing their exploitation of the Third World's masses.

Mr Mamadi Keita, the minister of higher education in Guinea conveyed in his speech the Guinean people's greetings to the Libyan people and leadership. He said that the Guinean revolution participated effectively in all meetings and seminars held on the Green Book. This shows, he said, our solidarity with the Libyan people. He added that the achievements realised in the Jamahiriya are a pride for the whole African continent and prove that Africa is capable of being creative in all fields and preserving her original character and confronting imperialism.

Our invitation, he said, to attend this conference proves the strong ties between our two peoples and solidarity against imperialism. He added that the Guinean revolution had made great steps towards people's authority.

The great Al Fateh revolution, he said, removed from the Libyan people's way all obstacles which put the Libyan people in a high position.

The Guinean minister praised in his speech the Palestinian and Lebanese people's struggle against Zionism and the Latin American peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada and Argentina against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. He also praised the workers struggle all over the world.

Mr Nathen Contiro from Venezuela entitled his paper "Need and Existence" in which he drew a comparison between need and freedom saying that man cannot be free unless he is free of his needs.

He said that the Green Book drew a logical relation between need and existence. In other words, when our needs become [as received] in the hands of others then we are vulnerable to exploitation, exploitation of man by man. Man is by nature in need of things. This feeling of being in need, in itself, results from the corruption in production and relation of labour. He added that the need for housing causes exploitation and makes people use each other.

The Green Book advocates the struggle for a model society which is liberated from [words indistinct] a condition for freedom. He concluded saying that the Green Book tells us that need causes exploitation. Therefore it calls for a society and a social system where there is no exploitation of man by man and then opens the path to total equality.

In the discussion which followed the interval Dr Jean Claude Nagan from the Cameroon commented on U.S. imperialism which the Latin American delegates

had earlier said is the main reason for the acute economic crisis prevalent in the world today. He said the U.S. economic policy has had a direct bearing on the European countries. He called on all the people of the world to unite their efforts and overcome the crises created by U.S. imperialism and help find a new economic order which will meet the legitimate demands of the people.

Professor Manea Manescu, Vice President of Romania, said the current crisis in the world have [as received] led to strong conflicts which have threatened the future of many people and seriously affected the Third World countries in particular. He warned that the sharp conflict resulting from the economic and political crisis may increase in the future if a solution is not found to achieve peace in all parts of the world.

The Pakistani scholar Mr Malik urged the participants to draw up a practical programme based on the ideology of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi--the Green Book--in all parts of the world. He said: "The Green Book has drawn up the theoretical basis for people's authority. Scholars and intellectuals like us who attach importance to this ideology, should exert every effort to achieve true democracy, spread the Green Book ideology, and stand as a united front against dictatorships, oppression and tyranny and light our beacon for all mankind."

This demands great sacrifices from everyone so he urged the conference to organise a society of scholars or a society attached to the international Green Book research and study centre and he pointed out the importance of continuing to hold such conferences for the exchange of points of view and learn from each other's experiments.

Revolutionaries throughout the world should unite to bring an end to all forms of oppression, he said.

The researcher Ali Fadheel from the Jamahiriya said the crisis of capitalism is not only confined to the Third World, Africa and Latin America, but engulfs the whole world. Fadheel quoted one of the scions of capitalism and former [as received] French President Francious Mitterrand as saying if one of his books that capitalism is no longer capable of meeting the demands of the movement of the masses as a result of its failure in finding solutions to practical problems.

Fadheel said the 1982 statistics show that 11 million people are unemployed in the European Economic Community, while 12 million others are out of work in the United States. He added that on the other hand, the Green Book devised a solution to the economic problem that is summed up by the dictum "partners, not wage earners". He said in the capitalist system, man has lost his human value and his freedom, and that this situation is in need of a remedy. "Partners, not wage earners," he said, is a practical solution to this problem that is not espoused only in Jamahiri (mass) societies. In Taly, Belgium and Spain, workers have started translating this reality by occupying factories and running them by themselves.

He said the Green Book also heralded final emancipation from all forms of slavery, and by formulating the dictum "the house belongs to its occupant," it was attempting to solve an intractable problem. The occupation of houses in countries such as Italy, France and Britain recently only serves to highlight this point.

The British researcher Alex Mitchell said the current world economic crisis cannot be solved through parliaments and the feudal system that has started collapsing. He said Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi's Green Book was first in warning of the imminence of the crisis and in finding fundamental solutions to it.

Mitchell said the current world economic crisis is an historical crisis that affects all people and that all existing regimes have failed to solve it. He added, however, that the Green Book has come up with successful remedies for this crisis by calling for the eradication of the regimes that brought about this crisis in the first place. He said peoples are the only force capable of ending this crisis and that this has been affirmed by Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi's ideology in the dictum "Authority, wealth and arms to the people".

The Vice President of the National Provisional Government of Chad, Abdul Qadir Kamoudje took the floor and expressed the hope that the conference will help to spread the third universal theory and assert people's authority throughout the world.

He said: "This conference works from the premise that significant social changes come as a result of the creative thinking of intellectuals who struggle ceaselessly to achieve their goals and advance forward. The theory advocated by Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi is an example of this as it heralds prosperity for humanity at large.

The Green Book is a great contribution in solving the political, economic and social problems of the oppressed and downtrodden people of the world. The third universal theory will spread as it advocates humanitarian precepts and dicta."

Kamoudje pointed to how imperialism had attempted through its agents to destroy revolutions and instigate people to rise against them as the U.S. had done last February when it used its fleet to provoke and attack the Libyan Arab people who, however, fortified by their belief in freedom, foiled this imperialist scheme. He acclaimed the vast transformations achieved by the great Al Fateh revolution in all fields as demonstrated by the Green Desert and the accessibility of education and housing to everyone.

He said: "After assuming authority and exercising it through popular congresses, the Jamahiriya people succeeded by their determination to set up a new community in disturbing international imperialism. This spurred imperialism to step up its hostilities against the Libyan Arab people but these people will not allow themselves to be subverted.

The people and government of Chad declare their solidarity with the militant people in Nicaragua, El Salvador, occupied Palestine, Chile and Namibia and others fighting for their freedom."

On the imperialist onslaught against Chad which has led to the eruption of renewed fighting with the forces of the renegade Habre, Mr Kamoudje noted how the Jamahiriyah had lent the Chadian people its support. He said: "The Chadian people and the provisional government will continue the struggle until Chad is completely liberated.

The chaotic situation in Chad which you all know has developed in consequence in the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies. [sentence as received] However, the Chadian people will repulse all these schemes. The provisional government succeeded for the second time in countering an offensive launched by Habre's forces and his clique in Ndjamena. The government captured European mercenaries in the operation and U.S. and Israeli-made arms and equipment which verifies the Habre involvement with these regimes.

The government is determined to regain all of Chad. It has adopted the revolutionary line and is therefore following the progress of this international conference with immense interest. It is, moreover, convinced that the third universal theory as promulgated in the Green Book will be a source of inspiration to attain the authority of the people.

In this session, the Egyptian researcher Abdulati Mahmoud al Mutwalli spoke of human needs, dividing them into overwhelming great and minor needs. He said needs are not only material, but can also be humane, psychological and existential.

Al Mutwalli quoted the Green Book's dicta on the assertion that exploitation is created as a result of necessity and that human freedom remains incomplete if one person controls the needs of another.

He said necessity means freedom and freedom means existence and that we are fighting Zionism, imperialism and reaction to realise freedom.

The Venezuelan researcher Dom Rondian called for instituting the means of confronting the reaction of the world's ruling classes against the Green Book's deep revolutionary theses. He said this international conference is a great gain for countries struggling for freedom. He finally called on participants to immediately move from the stage of abstract theories to that of practical implementation.

The researcher Ramadan Albreiki from the Jamahiriyah said the Green Book seeks to realise people's authority throughout the world together with the fulfillment of human happiness. He said, however, that happiness can only be realised if man attains freedom.

Albreiki added that the Green Book asserts that man can only achieve freedom by attaining his material and moral needs, and further stresses the inevitability of human freedom. He said the current world struggle for power will not lead us to the desired goal of attaining authority.

Later, the personal representative of the Indian prime minister delivered a speech in which he conveyed the best wishes of Premier Indira Gandhi and the Indian people to the great Al Fateh revolution's leader and to participants

in the international conference. He said: "We hold a lot of admiration and respect for Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, whose ideas inspire us in our efforts to eradicate poverty, ignorance and disease in our country."

He added: "The third universal theory offers successful solutions to human problems. This theory also opposes all forms of imperialism and colonialism."

The Indian premier's envoy saluted the Palestinian people's struggle for liberation. He said freedom and justice will only prevail if the Palestinians return to their land and establish their own state. He finally affirmed the depth of cultural and economic relations between the Libyan and Indian people.

During the evening session, Mr Zakaria Uwansu from Malaysia presented a research paper entitled "Necessity and Existence," in it, he analysed man's ideological needs for the attainment of justice. He added that vast differences in exploitation and monopolisation are due to material progress and its preponderance over the spiritual element thus undermining human reality and aiding the loss of human freedom.

Uwansu said freedom in the Green Book has special importance. He said freedom is incomplete if one man controls the need of another and that man is deprived of freedom if his needs are not satisfied.

Dr Wentinsky from Australia tabled some questions on the philosophy of the Green Book and the notion of human necessity.

The representative of the Black Americans was next to speak, briefing the attendants at the conference on the deteriorating conditions of Black Americans. He said American scholars are aware of the existing distortion of history and reality.

He referred to the slogan "Give me liberty or give me death" and added that American Blacks believe in this adage.

He said: "We have learned that true democracy is democracy for the people and by the people and that this situation does not exist today in America. A political campaign has been launched in Chicago whereupon every Black man believes that anyone who has faith in freedom must struggle for it, the magazine NEWSWEEK highlighted, in its American edition, this subject, yet when we arrive at Zurich in Switzerland, the same magazine did not carry the picture of the Black man on its front page. They do not want the world to know the cause which we are talking about in America, the issue of democracy. In America, dictatorship, parties and the government wield authority....

People who visit America note that man has lost respect for human life. There are many Blacks who were killed in America. If you will visit America, you will notice that Blacks have succeeded in different fields. We have and still are persevering as a result of the white man's [word indistinct] we are today in need of freedom. Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, spoke to us on the method of gaining this freedom. We need to be acquainted with the Green Book to enhance our struggle in America for freedom and liberation from colonialism and the rule of the white man."

The Blacks' representative added: "Black women have no rights. The situation is not so for white women. Our hands are tied, but we should remove these shackles and gain control over authority and power as a means of attaining freedom. This can, however, only be achieved if we liberate ourselves, use power to control those who monopolise authority and realise the principle of equality."

He added: "How can we speak of quality when we are in dire need of freedom? We should realise freedom to build the nation which will be ours."

He further called for granting the Blacks the means of attaining freedom, to work for liberation and to struggle for freedom, justice, equality and dignity for blacks and Red Indians.

He said the Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) is currently striving to destroy the freedom of the individual. They are, he added, naturally afraid of revolutionary leaders such as Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi because he is striving to achieve freedom and to shatter the chains of colonialism.

The American Black scholar discussed the numerous injustices which exist in the U.S. and pointed to the need to remedy the situation by adopting the Green Book as a guideline for all humanity. He said: "In the Green Book" Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has brought us solutions to the problems of the Blacks in America and we should prepare ourselves to combat the U.S. octopus which has spread to all parts of the world and liberate all the people of the world. The U.S. is steadily wiping out the original inhabitants of various regions. Millions of Africans have been killed in America and the remaining Red Indians are subjected to U.S. hegemony. Whoever defends America is actually an enemy of people fighting for their freedom. The U.S. has violated over 370 agreements with the Red Indians and 99 percent of their territory has been usurped, only one million Red Indians remain today from a total of 90 million but they are determined that their legitimate demands should be met and their usurped territory regained.

The U.S. is the biggest imperialist country in the world and our fight against it is continuing on all fronts... the C.I.A. and F.B.I. have killed and butchered us but they cannot stop our military movement which has an office in New York now.

As a non-governmental organisation we have achieved a considerable deal and submitted a report to the Human Rights Committee on Indians in North America and Central and Latin America. We also have a newspaper called NATIONWIDE which we post to all Indians and have recently set up a broadcasting station which is very important for the education of our people. We respond positively to the ideology of the Green Book.

In conclusion, I should like to leave with the Indian saying "no white man can force me to leave my land."

On behalf of the Iranian delegation, Mr Kabrizi delivered a speech in which he expressed the Muslim Iranian people's thanks to the Libyan Arab people and the revolution's leader for supporting the Islamic Iranian revolution since

its inception. Kabrizi expressed the Muslim Iranian people's support for the Libyan Arab people and the revolution's leader in their struggle alongside freedom-fighting people throughout the world.

He said when the Iranian people ousted the hireling Shah the United States lost one of its principal agents and important bases in the region. Following this, America used all its power to set back the clock and destroy the Iranian people's revolution by launching a war on it through intensifying its military and economic threats and conspiracies.

Kabrizi affirmed the Muslim Iranian people's determination to confront all imperialist conspiracies. He said the Iranian people will destroy all conspiracies and reactionary agents wherever they may be.

Following this speech, the evening session was adjourned.

CSO: 4500/173

LIBYA

'GREEN BOOK' 10 APRIL SESSION

LD111547 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Spelling of names in following item as received]

[Text] Al Bayan al Awal, Jumada 28, 11 Apr, Jamahiriyah News Agency--The First International Conference on the Thought of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the Green Book theory and practice, convened its evening session at Qar Yunis University.

The conference listened to a number of research papers on the third universal theory presented by the delegates from all over the world.

At the beginning of the session, Dr Bufer Roler of Portugal presented a paper on "International Aid and Methods of Supporting Human Relations" in which he discussed relations between rich countries and developing nations. He said rich countries have also sought to increase their wealth by persecuting poorer countries. He said multinational companies have also exploited the resources of poor nations and pointed to the imbalance in the relations between developing countries and rich nations.

The researcher also stressed the role of oil producing countries, especially in the Third World. He said these countries are trying to prevent rich nations from interfering in O.P.E.C.'s affairs as part of a policy of maintaining national sovereignty and benefiting from their oil revenues.

The researcher said the goals of developing countries are both economic and political. The economic goals seek to increase these countries' share of the world's income and wealth, whereas the political goals seek to give them better control over the utilisation of their own resources and to actively participate in drawing new principles for a new world economic order.

In a discussion by Mr Mohammad Ahmad from Sudan, he said that the economic relations governing the rich and poor countries are merely material and absolutely not humanitarian. It is a relation between a rich and a poor, he added, and the assistance offered to the poor is conditional and denies the country its independence and increases the circle of influence of colonialism.

Mr Ahmad pointed out that the economy of the developing countries will be far from being revived as long as the cultural and historic factors and local resources are not considered.

The links of vassalage in the form of aids will not lead to the welfare of the Third World unless it depends totally on itself and local resources. He went on saying: "As long as need and freedom are inseparable, therefore we should fulfil our need to confirm our freedom."

The researcher Ahmad Ibrahim from the Jamahiriyah presented a paper on "The New Economic System." He said his research topic deals with a specific topic in economics, dealing with it philosophically and relating to methods of ending capitalist exploitation.

Ibrahim affirmed the necessity of establishing a totally new economic science that solves new problems facing the [words indistinct] society and surpasses traditional economic research in a bid to open new horizons for the era of the masses and free partners in production and new socialist system based on returning control over production to its proper people, ending wage-earning, rent and trade.

Ibrahim said the establishment of a new science of economics is essential for the world to cope with current economic problems and finding scientific solutions for them. He said such problems are exploitation and wage-earning but warned that both problems have to be solved together. He added that the current practice in capitalist society is the granting to workers the freedom to choose their own jobs, meaning their exploitation or rejecting work, meaning unemployment. In such a society, bosses treat workers as [words indistinct] he said that millions of unemployed in 1982, 12 million in the U.S.A. alone, are the outcome of the struggle among the employers and the result of the exploitation exercised by those employers. "Accordingly, we can say that exploitation and unemployment continue to increase in the free economy".

The researcher touched upon the society of the state capitalism. He pointed out that the intentions to abolish exploitation and save the workers from unemployment have led to rejection of the free economy and adoption of an alternative model in which the state is responsible for employing those able to work dictating the nature of work and wages. The society of the state capitalism gives all the profit to one class only and this is not acceptable for the state has replaced the capitalists and continued the policy of exploitation through wages, rent and trade.

To get rid of exploitation and wages together requires a new alternative economic order that succeeds in solving the economic problems.

He stressed that the third universal theory has proved successfully in abolishing both exploitation and wages through the Jamahiri Society (Society of the Masses). This proves the way for a new era of economic order that achieves happiness and prosperity and the wage-earners will continue the struggle towards that aim.

Mrs. Africa from India delivered the greetings of the committees of the youth and students of India to the Libyan people and the leader of the great First September Revolution. She also greeted the city of al Bayan al Awal, Benghazi, which hosts this great intellectual demonstration from all over the world.

She stressed that the Green Book gives the Jamahiriya its full strength throughout the world and insures its sovereignty and dignity.

The Indian speaker gave the dicta of the Green Book as examples and said there is only one alternative before the world and that is giving the masses the freedom to rule themselves.

She suggested to the secretariat of the International Green Book Research Centre to invite the youth and students.

Professor Bakouja from Philippines delivered a study on "How to Achieve Democracy in the Third World" in which he said true democracies can not be achieved in the Third World unless the rule of the masses prevailed according to the dicta of the Green Book. He said that the peoples of the world and especially the Third World people should be grateful to Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi for his humanitarian thought which refutes myths of true democracies now present in this world. He pointed out that al-Qadhafi's thought revealed the truth that the current democracies in the world are in fact a fraud and only serve the interest of the rulers and depend on parliaments which turn into tools of theft and oppression.

He went on that the Green Book has found the radical solutions to the problems of the tool of [words indistinct] only for the Third World countries but for the whole world. These solutions, he said, include the establishment of true democracy where the people rule themselves by themselves through the people's congresses and committees. This, he concluded, can only be done through revolution against the rulers and politicians.

The floor was then given to the representative of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe who conveyed the greeting of Robert Mugabe to the Libyan people and leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, the thinker and author of the Third Universal Theory.

He also pledged the Zimbabwean people's support for the Libyan people and wished the conference to proceed successfully. He added that the Libyan people had ceaselessly supported the Zimbabwean struggle for independence and trained thousands of Zimbabweans on technical equipments in Libya.

He added that the Libyan people and leader had shouldered their international responsibility toward Zimbabwe at both the political and diplomatic levels and showed their true internationalist spirit and solidarity by waging the anti-imperialist struggle in the Black continent. He added but there is still a long way to go in the struggle against imperialism and racism in Africa because there are still places such as Namibia, South Africa and Saharan people under apartheid and imperialist domination.

He added that the racist measures practiced against the 24 million Black Africans in South Africa violate flagrantly the principles of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's ideology.

He finally called for more support for the African liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

The special envoy of the Zimbabwean prime minister denounced the U.S. schemes to delay and obstruct the independence of Namibia. Referring to the people of the Saharab Arab Republic, he said that the African progressive forces should support the struggle of this African people fighting for freedom. He pledged his country's support for the people's of Latin America in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Chile and all those fighting against fascism and imperialism.

He renewed Zimbabwe's backing for the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionism and imperialism.

He said the people of Zimbabwe is greatly interested in the dicta of the Green Book in its three parts.

He said that al-Qadhdhafi's thought should be crystal clear by the end of this conference pointing out that the Green Book which heralds the era of the masses where the authority, wealth and arms in the hands of the people represents the ultimate goal of man. [sentence as received]

The Zimbabwe official referred to the principled stands of the great al Fatah Revolution and its leader thinker Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

He said: "We in the Zimbabwe laud the efforts of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Arab people which have offered a very valuable service to the world's community by this theory which found the radical solution to man's problems.

He stressed the contents of the third universal theory as regard self-reliance and dependence pointing out that it is very important that Africa should realise this issue if economic growth is intended.

The evening session was addressed by a French scholar whose paper entitled "The Green Book and the New World." He reviewed in it the philosophical approach of different thinkers and their concepts of man's role in society.

He said that the Green Book has given a new concept of man in the masses society.

He added that the Green Book is an answer to the existing moral and economic crisis of the world and advocates the emancipation of man from all forms of oppression, slavery and wages. He concluded saying "we witnessed during our presence in Benghazi the great achievements."

Mr Mohammad Songi, member of the Iranian delegation expressed in his speech his deep thanks and gratitude for the Libyan people and the leader of the

revolution. He said this meeting is considered a political platform against exploitation and oppression and pointed out the oppression to which the Iranian people were subjected before the revolution. He hailed the Jamahiriyah for her unlimited support for the world liberation movements which are struggling against all forms of oppression and exploitation.

Mr Songi also talked with admiration of the achievements of al Fatah revolution in Libya.

He commented on the speech delivered by staff Major Jallud on the moral crisis of humanity saying that such remarks deserve all the attention because of their importance.

CSO: 4500/173

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN SUGAR PROJECT--The progress of the Ethiopian-Libyan sugar company was high on the agenda of talks held in Addis Ababa in January between a Libyan team, headed by Mr Taher Sialah, Chairman of the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company (LAFIC), and Ethiopian officials. The Libyan-Ethiopian sugar company was legally established, and started operations, on 7th November 1981. Forty-nine per cent of the capital was put up by the Jamahiriya, and the rest by Ethiopia. The company's main objective is to finalise the Fincha sugar project, for which most of the investment was provided by the Jamahiriya in the form of a long-term loan. LAFIC was set up in 1981 to manage all the Jamahiriya's direct, non-banking investments abroad. The company is capitalised at \$1.7 billion. Libya's overseas banking investments are managed by the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank. [Text] [London JAMAHIRIYA REVIEW in English No 34, Mar 83 p 19]

SULPHATE-RESISTANT CEMENT PRODUCTION--A significant step in the Jamahiriya's efforts to boost domestic industrial output to replace imports came on 30th December with the opening of the country's first sulphate-resistant cement production line at Benghazi's Bayan al Awal cement works. The new line's annual capacity of 270,000 tonnes, will cover current Libyan demand for this variety of cement, which resists corrosion by sulphate salts found in certain types of groundwater and building materials. [Text] [London JAMAHIRIYA REVIEW in English No 34, Mar 83 p 19]

CSO: 4500/155

MOROCCO

MOROCCO INVITES TUNISIAN, ALGERIAN PARTIES TO MAGHREB MEETING

LD111709 Rabat MAP in English 1217 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Rabat, 11 Apr (MAP)--Secretary General of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party (Socialist-Democratic) has extended invitations to Tunisian leader, Habib Bourguiba President of the Tunisian Desturian Party and to Algerian leader Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front (NLF) Party, to attend a meeting next 25 April in Tangiers of the independence parties of the Maghreb, announced a communique released by the party's general secretariat.

The communique said: "Following the meeting of the executive committee of the Istiqlal Party on the evolution of the situation in the Maghreb Arab region after the historical meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria in 26 February and the meeting between President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and Chadli Bendjedid in Tunis and taking into account the holding in Morocco of the Conference of Parties of Independence in the Arab Maghreb and the necessity to speed up the unification process in the region, the executive committee of the party has decided to invite the founding parties to participate in a commemorative meeting in the same town and in the same place where the first Conference of Parties of Independence in North Africa was held late April 1958."

The communique added that "the directorate of the Istiqlal Party and the two brotherly parties have convened that this commemorative meeting takes place in the town of Tangiers, on Monday 25, in the presence of delegations of founding parties represented at a high level."

The celebration of this anniversary, went on the communique, constitutes an appeal to future generations to be mobilized for the edification of the unified great Arab Maghreb.

CS0: 4500/173

SCHEMES OF LIBYAN-BACKED POPULAR FRONT DETAILED

Khartour SUNA in English No 4439, 24 Mar 83 pp 7-10

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Mar (SUNA)--Accurate information has been revealed about the so-called Sudanese Popular Socialist Front, established by Libyan Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to carry out his criminal designs against Sudan, a reliable source told SUNA.

According to the source the Libyan leader had appointed Libyan agent 'Abdallah Zakariya', a Sudanese whom he managed to recruit, as Chairman of the Front which was founded in 1980 on the ideology of al-Qadhdhafi's so-called Third International Theory.

The Front has since become al-Qadhdhafi's favourite group and was given priority over the other Sudanese fronts that contain groups of former politicians who escaped from Sudan, the source said.

Al-Qadhdhafi has always been planning for this front to take power in Sudan after his subversive designs of committing assassinations and creating a state of panic and paralysis in the country materialize.

The Front would then, according to al-Qadhdhafi's dreams, eliminate the other Libyan-sponsored fronts.

The Front is using the Chadi Frolinat offices, Abu Hasida Avenue, Tripoli, as its H.Q. This centre is formed of a political office, an operations room, liaison office to facilitate contact with the Libyan Revolutionary Committees and an office for the Liberation Movements, the source said.

The Front recruits simple Sudanese nationals and criminals fleeing justice in Sudan. They are usually persuaded by money to join the Front or else they force them to do so exploiting the difficult circumstances they face when they go to Libya. Recruiting is also carried out outside Libya, the source added.

The Front has established recruiting offices in Tripoli, Damascus and in al-Kufrah near the Sudanese borders. The Damascus office operates in coordination with the Libyan popular office (embassy) in the Syrian capital and usually recruits weak Sudanese elements, most of them students facing difficult conditions in Eastern and Western European Universities, he said.

The Front has two big camps for military training and ideological orientation. The first is Muzda camp in Garbati area on the outskirts of Tripoli and is concerned with elements coming from outside Tripoli, particularly those recruited by the Damascus office while the second, the Green Hope Camp, is situated at al-Kufrah where there are now about 1,925 people.

Most of the "Green Hope Camp" recruits are simpleminded Sudanese who entered Libya across the border via Mellit and al-'Uwaynah, Western Sudan, and the majority of them are cattlemen. Once they enter Libya the Libyans arrest them, confiscate their belongings and take them to the barracks, the source said.

As part of the preparations for the 18 February criminal plot, the Libyan authorities arrested thousands of Sudanese nationals working there whose residence permits had expired or those who entered Libya without entry visas and took them for compulsory training in the two camps with the help of the popular Front cadres, he added.

An eyewitness who escaped from the Green Hope Camp said recruits who try to escape are usually liquidated and buried in the desert surrounding the camp.

He said he was one day taken to hospital together with nine other recruits and on the way they fled to the desert taking advantage of the dark. He said all his companions were arrested and killed but he was able to make it.

Speaking to his recruits in the Green Hope Camp last July, 'Abdallah Zakariya' spoke about the disputes fermenting inside the camp and attributed them to the psychological warfare launched against the front by its enemies.

He said military action was to be given top priority and that the Front's programme should be devoted to military action.

Zakariya' said the Front should recruit the largest possible number of Sudanese to join the camp.

He said Libya was a strategic ally of the Front that could render military assistance in addition to economic and information support.

Zakariya' said the Front had no other place where it could establish its camp outside Libya and that it should utilize the Libyan military backing until it becomes a completely military organization.

He stressed that his Front was the only organization capable of leading the "armed socialist revolution in Sudan" adding that the Libyan Government had done its best in support of the Front and that Libya had managed to force people to join the Front.

He said the Front should have command on Sudanese nationals at work and dwelling places and that every Sudanese should join the Front.

Zakariya' said the Libyan Government treats his recruits on equal bases with the Libyan Army personnel, thus rating them higher than those of other fronts including those of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

This situation could provoke hatred of other fronts against the Libyan Government and "that is why we should tell Libya about everything related to our Front," Zakariya' said.

Zakariya' told his men that al-Qadhdhafi would visit the camp and that the greatest number of Sudanese nationals should be massed to welcome him upon arrival so that he could be convinced to increase the camp's allocations.

He said about 4,000 Sudanese would be at the camp when the Colonel comes. He said that the Front had suffered from financial difficulties during the previous 18 months but al-Qadhdhafi promised that a new budget would be declared when he visits the camp.

Zakariya' disclosed that the Front's plan was to take hold of Darfur Region through military action and then by means of guerrilla warfare the other parts of Sudan could be captured.

CSO: 4500/190

MAGAZINE EDITOR INVESTIGATED

Khartoum SUNA in English No 4450, 4 Apr 83 pp 7, 8

[Text] Kartoum, 4 Apr (SUNA)—Deputy First Secretary of the SSU Central Leadership and Secretary of the SSU Organization Committee Zayn-al-'Abdin Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir yesterday ordered the formation of a board of discipline to hold a hearing with Bakhitah Amin, Chief Editor of Ma'rud magazine, on the article on Libya published in issue No 34 dated 16 March, SUNA learned.

The controversial article provoked debates in the People's Assembly which agreed that the contents of that article were in variance with the principles and policies of the political organization, the order said.

The board of discipline was also given the jurisdiction of investigating Bakhitah Amin about her professional and financial ties with foreign journalistic and non-journalistic institutions, the order added.

The board is also empowered to list the names of Sudanese journalists who deal with foreign mass media and the board is to study each case separately.

The disciplinary board will submit its final report not later than 20 April, SUNA learned.

CSO: 4500/191

BRIEFS

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT--Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA)--A World Food Programme (WFP) appraisal mission arrived here yesterday on a 10-day visit to the Sudan to assess assistance needed for the dairy industry in Khartoum Province. Headed by Hamadi Ben Slimane, branch chief, North Africa and Near East branch WFP-Rome and comprising some FAO experts, the delegation will also analyze demand situation for milk and milk products in Khartoum and review the government's dairy development plans and the priority allocated to dairy development in Khartoum area. The total food aid contribution of the WFP to a number of projects in the country has amounted to \$62,990,000. The WFP has also agreed to render an equivalent of \$8,036,000 to an extension of water-associated diseases projects in irrigated areas and the Ugandan refugees relief projects. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4452, 6 Apr 83 p 3]

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY REPORT--Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA)--Two urgent questions were raised before the People's Assembly yesterday, one on gasoline shortage during the past four days, the other on difficulties confronting transportation of cotton from ginneries to Port Sudan. The Minister of Energy and Mining was asked to present a clarification statement on the gasoline shortage problem. The Minister of Internal Affairs presented two bills for first reading approval. Education and Guidance Minister answered questions raised by some members on the introduction of civics as a subject in all educational stages, shortage of teachers, and problems caused by the expansion in high education and the increase in take-in in Universities. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4452, 6 Apr 83 p 4]

TRIBAL RECONCILIATION--Nyalo, 6 Apr (SUNA)--First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib has said all national and regional bodies would positively respond to recommendations of the conference for reconciliation between Ruzayqat and al-Masiriyah tribes in Western Sudan. Addressing the conference here yesterday, General al-Tayyib conveyed President Numayri's concern for the conference and its success. The First Vice-President arrived here yesterday to promote a campaign for the presidential plebiscite. He said the comprehensive political programme would be the programme to guide the country along the path of consolidating the achievements of the May 25th Revolution. Al-Tayyib expressed his happiness for the convening of the reconciliation conference and called upon the two tribes to practise self-restraint. He referred to previous reconciliation conferences and hoped this conference

would reach a final settlement to the conflict between the two tribes and thus maintain peace and security. He proposed the formation of a standing follow-up committee in which all parties concerned are represented and which will be in constant contact with the central government. The conference was also addressed by Darfur Governor Ahmad Ibrahim Durayj and Kurdufan Governor al-Fatih Busharah and al-Rashid al-Tahir Bakr. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4452, 6 Apr 83 p 5]

VICE PRESIDENT IN KURDUFAN--Al-Ubayyid, 6 Apr (SUNA)--First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib yesterday evening arrived here on a visit to Kurdufan Region as part of the campaign for the Presidency of the Republic plebiscite. Addressing a mass rally at the S.S.U. Centre here, al-Tayyib communicated the greetings of President Numayri to the people of the Region. He said, as chairman of the plebiscite committee, it was his duty to provide a climate of freedom for the citizens to exercise their democratic rights. Al-Tayyib said that Sudanese oil has become a reality and that the period between the discovery of oil and the starting of its exportation was a crucial period in Sudan's history and warned against conspirations of the enemies of the nation during this period. He indicated Abyei problem [sic] explaining that some Dinkas prefer to be affiliated to the South and said that during his tour of the Southern Region he met some of these citizens and promised to conduct a referendum on the matter. He said he would take due measures towards this problem and criticized Dr Zakariya Dain Majok for trying to exploit his official position as Minister in the Regional Government and recruiting and arming his tribesmen under the command of his brother Michael. He said the People's Armed Forces would confront this situation. Kurdufan Region Governor al-Fatih Muhammad Busharah hailed the May Revolution and its achievements and said Kurdufan Region would continue to be a bastion of the Revolution. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4452, 6 Apr 83 p 6]

CHEVRON TO INTENSIFY WORK--Khartoum, 24 Mar (SUNA)--Chevron-Sudan has decided to intensify work during the coming period by drilling another fifteen wells at each of the Unity and Hajlij fields to increase production and inject the fields with water for easy flow of the crude, Managing Director of Chevron Sudan Tuesday declared to SUNA. The Managing Director who was visiting the exploration areas in Bentiu accompanied by Directors of the Public Petroleum Corporation and the Geology Department explained that the drilling results at the wells Hajlij "5" and Gidian, about a hundred kilometres north of Bentiu, would be of great importance adding that drilling has so far reached five thousand feet at Hajlij "5" and nine thousand feet at Gidian promising good results. The Company would drill more wells at Gidian field if the first one gave positive results, he said. Work at the first well in Dinder, Central Region, was completed and the results were still under assessment, said the Managing Director. He added that exploration of natural gas in the well indicated that layers containing petroleum may be found. He pointed out that geophysical and seismological survey was going on at the Sudds area where a floating operations pad was prepared for work after completion of the Seismological Survey in early 1985. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4439, 24 Mar 83 pp 6, 7]

REPORT ON AL-QADARIF VISIT--Khartoum, 24 Mar (SUNA)--First Vice-President 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib returned here yesterday after a work tour of al-Qadarif to follow up the resolution of the water and electricity problem in the area. Speaking to a big audience of citizens at his reception in al-Qadarif, al-Tayyib said the fall down of the water level in river 'Atbarah has led to the malfunctioning of the water station which feeds the town. He said he had received an elaborate report on the maintenance work on the station and added that the problem was being well handled by the team of water experts dispatched to the area. He said though the situation has improved there would be a fundamental solution of the water problem. Al-Tayyib said that a one megawatt generator has been sent to al-Shawak water station and he expressed his firm conviction that the problem would be resolved fully within one week. The First Vice-President thanked al-Qadarif citizens for their courage and patience while facing their water problem. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4439, 24 Mar 83 pp 4, 5]

CSO: 4500/190

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE BANK ACCOUNT DROP--Assets and liabilities of Bahrain's offshore banking units registered a drop of 2.6 billion dollars last October, the first in the six-year-old OBU operation of this Gulf island state. The Bahrain Monetary Agency, attributed the decline to "shrinkage of commitments by Arab and other countries and, in particular, the inability of European countries to meet their obligations toward lending banks." Another factor cited by the agency was "the sharp oscillations in interest rates on international currencies, especially the US dollar," the main OBU operating currency. The report put total assets and liabilities of the 70-odd OBU units at 56.9 billion dollars at the end of October 1982 in comparison with 59.5 billion dollars a month earlier. The Bahrain offshore banking system was introduced officially in 1977, with a view to utilising the availability of surplus petro-dollar funds to make this central Gulf state a main financial center. The number of units involved and their operations had grown steadily since then, with the 50-billion dollar mark reached for the first time in 1981. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 73]

DESALINATION CONTRACTS--Tender documents are expected to be issued shortly for two desalination plants required to complete Bahrain's plan to provide 50 million gallons of water per day by 1985. One of the plants, with 10 million gpd capacity for the Sitra Power and Water complex is being financed by Saudi Arabia. The other, for 5 million gpd is to be built by Bahrain and is under study by Swedish consultants. In January, government announced the award of an 86 million dollar contract to a Japanese joint venture between Sasakura Engineering Company and Sumitomo Corporation for a 10 million gpd plant to be built at Ras Abu Jarjar on the island's southeast coast. Sasakura/Sumitomo will also run the plant for two years after commissioning on a further 10 million dollar contract. The plant, due to be on-stream in September 1984 will use the reverse osmosis process. Shortly before, a 235 million dollar contract was signed with the Italian company Itaimpianti to build three further plants at Sitra. The Italians are already working on a \$53 million five million gpd plant at Sitra on behalf of the Abu Dhabi government which is contributing to the scheme. The three new plants, all multi-flash, will each have a 5 million gpd capacity and all are to be completed during 1984. The contract includes a two-year operating clause. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 74]

NEW INTERNATIONAL BANK--A new bank was recently created in Bahrain, the major financial center of the Middle East, under the name of Arlabank International E.C. It was formed to operate as an international banking company engaging in a wide range of commercial and merchant banking and money market activities. Arlabank International will expand the Arlabank Group presence in the Arab world as well as establish operating bases in major financial centers. Arlabank International was incorporated with a subscribed capital of \$220.18 million and a paid-up capital of \$171.33 million. The capital is composed of new subscription and cash payment of \$25 million with the balance raised through an exchange of Arlabank (Lima) shares by its shareholders for new shares of Arlabank International. The \$50 million of unpaid capital is callable at the discretion of the board of directors. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 74]

CSO: 4400/296

ISRAELI ARAB STUDENT ACTIVISM DISCUSSED

Nicosia FALASTIN AL-THAWRAH in Arabic No 444, 5 Feb 83 pp 18, 19

[Article: "Qassab Committee Biased"]

[Text] The burdens, conditions and provocations faced by the Palestinian student in Israeli universities makes him grow in political consciousness and human sensitivity.

In the face of different kinds of national repression and racial discrimination, the National Federation of Arab Students in Israeli Universities plunges into a battle of great importance, and with a democratic and progressive dimension, in automatic cooperation with Jewish progressive and democratic students and intellectuals, especially in the "Campus" movement. Rarely has light been focused on the problems faced by Palestinian students in Israeli universities, and how these people fight, with determination and all their souls, against the racist policies and practices that are carried out against them. At the same time, they are trying to establish democratic and humanitarian principles for relations that might be established between the Palestinians and the Jews, in the event the Jew can escape from the odious Zionist nightmare, not just on the student and intellectual level, but also on the level of all the other social groups and sectors.

The Palestinian student in these universities, who reflects a growing degree of political and humanitarian awareness, carries on a dual struggle under the circumstances, which is neither easy nor simple. First, he fights against the racism of the Israeli government's educational policy, and secondly, he fights on behalf of developing a human relationship on the basis of equality between himself and the Jewish student.

Concerning the problems of racism in the academic and educational sector, faced by Palestinian Arab students in Israeli universities, especially those that have arisen at the beginning of this academic year, one can summarize them into two main issues. The first issue concerns educational fees, and the second concerns matters and anxieties of university housing, especially the question of accommodations for new students who were accepted for study at the beginning of this academic year.

Tuition and the Qassab Committee

The first issue, that concerns educational fees, pertains to those decisions set forth by the Qassab committee; a special committee formed to study the general conditions of students in Israeli universities.

With regard to the mission, scope and activities of this committee, and the tuition issue, Brother Muhammad Barkah, chief of the National Federation of Arab Students in Israeli Universities, said: "It must be stressed first that the representative of the university students on this committee was Yasra'il Katis, who no longer is a student. The board of Jerusalem University expelled him because, along with several crooks, he carried out attacks against Palestinian students."

Brother Barkah questioned "how could a racist like this represent students objectively and without bias?"

After Brother Barkah made clear the racist and biased composition of the committee, he turned to a discussion of the issue of tuition. He said: "Tuition fees went skyhigh this year as compared to last year. The rate of increase established by the committee was more than 400 percent. We should note that the economic inflation rate is about 130 percent. In addition, the committee did not take into account the individual's income when it set this increase, which affirms its racial discriminatory and class tendencies.

As regards the articles pertaining to Palestinian students, the committee's decisions attempted to deprive the children of the Palestinian people of higher education. Among these articles which are set forth in the committee's documents, there is first, one which states in effect that any student from a large family, which is entitled to the allowances of those discharged from the army, pays half the tuition fees. We must emphasize here that even Jewish students who do not serve in the army receive this reduction as indebted families, which obtain such allowances as these.

Secondly, every student who lives in developed cities and villages, or in restored districts, pays two-thirds of the tuition fees. This makes it clear that Palestinian students are not included in the context of either of those two articles. Therefore they have to pay the full amount.

Discrimination in Grants, Loans, and Housing

With respect to what the student is entitled to under "grants and loans," there are eight clauses setting forth student entitlement to grants and loans, including only three pertaining to the Palestinian student. It should also be pointed out that there are more than 200 funds for grants and loans that the Jewish student can apply to for assistance, while the Palestinian student can only apply to a limited number of funds, which can be counted on the fingers of one hand. With regard to university

housing, the student Emil Makhawwal, head of the Arab student committee in the University of Haifa, said that the committee of acceptance for university housing refuses to accept Palestinian students who are active politically and socially. Moreover, pressures are applied against Palestinian students, whose housing applications were accepted, to force them to refrain from any activity, or else they will lose their "housing privilege." This has resulted in a decrease in the percentage of Palestinian students, to about the equivalent of 40 percent, of those who have university residence.

As for the third problem, which is the issue of supplementary hours [additional credit hours], which are imposed upon the Palestinian students to study Hebrew, the Palestinian student is forced to spend 20,000 shekels to cover the cost of these supplementary hours. This is in addition to the official tuition costs.

Harassments Leading to Expulsion

In addition to the difficulties and problems that have been mentioned, the Palestinian student at Israeli universities faces harassments that lead even to arrest and expulsion from the university. Concerning the matter of harassments that the authorities impose on Palestinian students at Haifa University, Brother Makhawwal said that this situation is repeated at other universities. The authorities turned over nine Palestinian university students to the courts at the beginning of this academic year, charging them with attacks against the police. Brother Makhawwal mentioned this case: "Two and a half years ago, Palestinian students at the University of Haifa, numbering about 800, held a legal demonstration against the expulsion of the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, Fahd al-Qawasamah and Muhammad Malham, by the occupation authorities.

"At that time, some fascists gathered and provoked a fight with the demonstrators, and attempted to attack them. Instead of the police restraining the fascists, they attacked the Palestinian students, so that many of them were wounded and nine were arrested. Now, two and a half years later, at the beginning of this academic year, the authorities have turned the students who were arrested then, over to the courts, on the pretext of having attacked the police. This matter is tantamount to an attempt to intimidate our students at the start of the year. This was accompanied by comprehensive attacks against our students, especially after the widespread strike of 22 September, protesting the Sabra and Shatilla massacres."

The Role of the Arab Student Federation

The role carried out by the Federation of Arab Students in Israeli Universities is to defend the rights of the Palestinian students at these universities. With respect to the issues raised, Brother Muhammad Barkah said: "It must be stressed that our fight against the Qassab committee's decisions is not merely a protest, but rather, its goal is to nullify these decisions, which cannot be endured. We believe in using all legal means to get them nullified."

Concerning the practical application of opposition, Barkah makes clear the practical steps in this context, and summarizes them as follows:

1. Submit the issue to public opinion both inside and outside the universities.
2. Participate with Campus organizations and democratic lecturers to organize protest meetings at all the universities. A petition campaign against these decisions has been started.
3. Study the legal aspects of the matter and the possibility of bringing it to the Israeli Supreme Court of Justice, in order to have them nullified.
4. Coordinate with the National Committee for Secondary Students, because those decisions will be in effect for 5 years. Barkah adds: "Any hesitancy in fighting against these decisions will likely cost us a very high price, and not just in material terms, since this means placing a large question mark before our very presence at the universities."

Concerning the issue of university residence, Barkah says of the federation's role: "At the beginning of this year, the federation issued a public statement, in which it delineated the basic issues that the Palestinian students face. At their top were the issues of educational fees and housing.

"We directed all committees to do everything they could to accomodate the new students. Practical steps were taken by these committees at the universities of Beersheba, Haifa and Tel Aviv, where student problems were brewing. At Haifa University, the committee called on the Palestinian residents of Haifa to ensure housing for the Palestinian students."

Against the War in Lebanon

On the level of the political struggle that Palestinian students at Israeli universities are carrying on, it was stressed that the fight was one against racial discrimination and against the policy of national repression and the occupation policies. The National Federation of Arab Students has undertaken effective action at the universities, to form a national front against the war in Lebanon. In this regard, Brother Muhammad Barkah said: "We noted a situation of disagreement in the midst of the Jewish masses, and consequently, among the Jewish students regarding the war in Lebanon. We also noted the strengthening of a movement opposed to the war, which caused us to believe that the student arena would witness intensive activity against the aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and on behalf of establishing an independent Palestinian state."

He added: "However, we must not be under the delusion that the facist elements would stand idly by, especially since today the right wing has taken over leadership of the federation of university students. We

Arab students and democratic Jews are alert to the possibility of attacks and rightwing disruptions of our activities. They will be confronted, in defense of the freedom of expression and our right to organize. This battle is still going on."

The Role of the Democratic "Campus Movement"

The "Campus Movement," a movement of democratic students, which has Palestinian and democratic Jewish members, fighting on behalf of developing a human and democratic relationship between the Arab and Jewish students, is undertaking actions and activities within this framework. It is battling against all the racist policies and practices against the Palestinian students. The progressive Jewish student, Durun Wilnez, has written about the movement's activities at the time of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said: "Around a table at the university coffee shop, we listened to a news broadcast. The war that had searched for a pretext appeared as if it had begun at the Tel Aviv University coffee shop. At the outset students sat, and things were normal. The leftists, members of the Campus movement, Arab and Jewish students, Communist and non-Communist lecturers, including newcomers to politics and others, there were those who a short time before had joined the Campus movement constantly arguing with some and sitting together. But this time the situation was different. The filthy war in Lebanon had begun. The Arab students were very concerned about their families and their relatives in the refugee camps. They had never seen them, but they knew their names, each and everyone of them. Beside these people sat the Jewish students. Matters were as usual. The latter students were confused and angry about the war that everyone knew would be exploding, and they opposed it. They bared their various feelings of confusion and anxiety for their comrades who had gone to the front.

The sessions around the coffee shop table this time took on a new form, since it was obvious to us and to those around us that "relations between Jews and Arabs were at that moment being put to the test." Among those seated there, there was an urgent feeling of the need to do something, but what? The Jewish students had to face the issue of going or not going to war. Some students there bared feelings about the war's injustice and about the new reality of life between Jews and Arabs on Campus. A large part of those present expressed opposition to the war and declared they would not be conscripted into the army. Another group wore black clothing in mourning for their relatives. During the discussion, the number of those who were not normally politically active joined the others. Everyone was now feeling that something must be done. The answer to this was one word: "enough!" We don't want to kill or be killed, not for the war. A student passed by the table and said: "Are they still sitting with some of them?" Yes, they are still sitting with some of them. Some scores of students and lecturers seated around the table are collecting signatures to a petition that says "Enough!" They were joined by other lecturers and literary persons, which extended this call (Enough!) outside of the university and embraced thousands.

"This session was the beginning of activity against the war, while thousands of signatures are still being added to the petition. A Jewish-Arab demonstration was held in front of the 'Journalists' Union in Tel Aviv, during the first days of the war. Signs hanging in the streets called for an immediate end to this odious war and the immediate withdrawal from Lebanon. However, the authorities could not stand for these calls for peace, and accordingly, police in civilian clothes attacked the demonstrators, and especially the Arabs among them. Jewish students tried to hold back the policeman who was trying to knock an Arab student down, and they seized his club. The "gentlemen" from the police were not ashamed to hit girls, and they tore the clothes off of one of the girls and severely beat her. However, their efforts were futile, and opposition to the war had multiplied. It has become the largest movement in Israel, and has grown from a modest core of demonstrators to 20,000, 100,000 and ultimately 400,000. The lesson of the "Campus movement for democratic Jewish-Arab relations continues."

7005

CSO: 4404/281

MEANS OF COUNTERING RURAL EMIGRATION DISCUSSED

Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by 'Abdallah al-Faris: "Study on Emigration From Rural to Urban Areas in Southern Province: 83 Percent of Population Lives in Amman and Irbid Governorates; Creating 13,000 Work Opportunities To Enhance Population Growth Rate in Southern Rural Areas; Integrating Bedouin Society and Including It in Economic and Social Structure"]

[Text] The Regional Planning Department of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs has conducted a detailed study on emigration from the rural to the urban areas in the southern region, comparing this region with the kingdom's other regions between 1961 and 1979.

The population distribution percentage during this period was as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Annual Rate of Growth</u>
Amman	433,618	48	1,187,750	55	5.6%
Irbid	273,976	30	611,658	28	4.6%
Al-Balqa'	(79,570)	9	151,382	7	3.7%
Al-Karak	67,211	8	126,082	6	3.6%
Ma'an	46,914	5	75,401	4	2.7%

Analysis of Percentages

We see from these percentages that the overwhelming majority of the population lives in two of the kingdom's five governorates.

In 1961, nearly 78 percent of the population lived in the governorates of Amman and Irbid. This percentage rose to 83 in 1979. Comparing the population's annual growth rate, we note that the rate in Amman Province (5.6 percent) is double the rate in Ma'an Province (2.7 percent).

We also note that the imbalance in the demographic distribution is not confined to the provinces but also exists within the province itself. In 1979, 73 percent of the population of Amman Province was concentrated in two major cities, Amman and al-Zarqa'.

The concentration of population in the major cities is not confined to the central and northern provinces but also includes the southern province, which is suffering from this problem. In 1961, nearly 33 percent of the province population was concentrated in the province's two major cities, Ma'an and al-'Aqabah. In 1979, this percentage rose to [figure missing] percent.

Population Distribution

The southern province's figures on the distribution of the population between the province's urban and rural areas show that this distribution is unbalanced.

According to 1979 statistics, the population of the province's major cities was as follows:

Al-'Aqabah, 28,265 people representing 37.5 percent; Ma'an, 11,308 people representing 15 percent.

Wadi Musa, 6,356 people representing 8.4 percent.

This represents 60.9 percent of the province's total population, amounting to 75,401 people.

Total of 765 People

Meanwhile, we note that the total population of 49 villages in the province does not exceed 17,619 people or 23.4 percent. There are also 13 villages with a population of no more than 100 people each and with a total population of 765 people.

This is where we see the importance of confronting rural emigration. A study conducted by the National Planning Council to determine the causes of emigration from the countryside to some of the kingdom's major cities--Amman, al-Zarqa', al-Rusayfah and al-'Aqabah--shows that the most important causes of this emigration are family reunification, job-related causes and the search for work and education.

Recommendations

To achieve this goal [presumably of slowing rural emigration], certain policies already defined in the southern province's plan must be followed:

Supplying the essential needs, creating work opportunities in the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and fusing the bedouin society and including it in the economic and social structure. The implementation of these elements is likely to reduce considerably the emigration of the rural population, thus enabling the rural population to achieve a degree of growth, even though it may be lower than the normal population growth rate estimated at 3.8 percent annually. For example, supplying the essential needs to the rural areas means supplying the minimum required degree of public facilities,

services and utilities to the villages. Moreover, the village population should have the ability to attain the advanced facilities existing in the population centers at the higher level of the proposed pyramidal structure of population concentrations.

This study underlines the criteria and guidance pertaining to local government; to the internal, external and economic roads (especially designed to create work opportunities); to supplying the basic services (such as health, education, water, sanitary, energy, mail and telecommunication and public transport services); and to collective facilities (including cultural, athletic, recreational and religious) and housing.

Even though many of these objectives have been achieved or are likely to be achieved in the near future, some of them are still missing, especially those pertaining to village management, the construction of rural roads, the provision of full health and sanitary facilities, waste disposal facilities, rural transportation services and some housing.

These objectives should be achieved within the framework of the powers of the village councils. These powers must be strengthened as long as they don't totally dominate the central government's programs. Implementation of the complete rural development plans should contribute to achieving these objectives and standards.

Creating Work Opportunities

Creating work opportunities in the rural areas is an important part of the essential needs of these areas because creating work opportunities constitutes the economic backbone for survival of the rural families.

There is a chance that the opportunities of work in the agricultural sector will diminish in the future and that a need to create work opportunities in the nonagricultural sector will arise.

Fusing Bedouin Population

The economic base for development of the nomadic and seminomadic population (estimated at 10,000 people in the province) must be founded on this population's traditional skills (i.e., livestock breeding). The plan must give them the opportunity to engage in their traditional work in the short and medium range. However, the need will arise to adopt long-range measures to improve livestock breeding. In the short run, the emphasis must be on managing the pasture lands and the traditional services, such as marketing and veterinary services. In addition to improving economic activities in the semidesert, there is a need to improve the bedouins' social situation, especially in the sphere of health care and education.

These measures must be carried out within the framework of a complete rural development plan for the semidesert area.

It is obvious that the tourism sector may create considerable job opportunities. This also applies to the rural services sector. However, the outcome of the study we have conducted indicates that nearly 1,500-2,000 workers will need transportation to Ma'an. Such transportation cannot be provided without focusing on al-'Aqabah. It is possible to create 10,250-13,500 job opportunities and these jobs may form the economic basis for supporting 45,000-60,000 rural persons, thus making it possible for the rural population to grow at an annual rate of 2-3.5 percent.

Implementing these steps and creating job opportunities can be done through a complete rural development plan. But it is also possible to bolster this plan with the complete tourism development program and with the program for the development of small and medium-size industries. It is worth noting that it is possible to facilitate the transportation of workers through a transportation program within the province.

8494

CSO: 4404/290

JORDAN VALLEY WATER, IRRIGATION PROJECTS REVIEWED

Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 Mar 83 p 9

[Article by Ghadah al-Fanik: "Projects To Develop Jordan Valley Water in Next 5 Years; 15 Projects Costing Nearly 148 Million Dinars"]

[Text] The Jordan Valley Authority occupies a distinguished position by virtue of the major responsibility entrusted to it, namely, developing the Jordan Valley province in all economic and social spheres, especially irrigation, agriculture, health, education and various basic services.

I asked Eng Mundhir Haddadin, the authority chairman, about the details of projects to develop Jordan Valley water in the next 5 years, up to 1986, and he has given me this comprehensive report.

Projects To Develop Jordan Valley Water

We will sum up in the following the projects being implemented and to be implemented by the Jordan Valley Authority between 1982-86 with the aims of developing the water resources and supplying water to be used for drinking, industrial and agricultural purposes.

At the beginning of 1985, the authority will supply Amman and al-Balqa' Governorates with 45 million cubic meters of water annually.

In 1987, the authority will add to the irrigated area in the Jordan Valley a total of 150,000 more dunams constituting 65 percent of the present irrigated area, amounting to 230,000 dunams.

Irrigation Projects

1. Building Wadi al-'Arab dam, which will be completed in 1986 at a cost of 17 million dinars, to store 17 million cubic meters of water.
2. Elevating the King Talal dam, which will be completed in 1986 at a cost of 20 million dinars, to provide an additional storage capacity of 30 million cubic meters, thus bringing the dam's total capacity up to 86 million cubic meters.

3. Extending the East Ghawr [Jordan Valley] canal for 14.5 kilometers (thus adding 60,000 dunams to the irrigated area). Work on this project will be completed in 1986 at an estimated cost of nearly 25 million dinars.

4. Diverting the water of al-Mukhayyibah well to the East Ghawr canal to irrigate nearly 5,000 dunams of al-Mukhayyibah land, to supply the well water for irrigation purposes in the Jordan Valley and to generate electricity. Work on this canal will be completed in March 1983 at a cost of nearly 2 million dinars.

5. The Wadi al-'Arab project for adding 12,500 dunams to irrigated acreage in al-Baqurah area. This project will be completed in 1986 at a cost of 5 million dinars.

6. The project to irrigate the southern valleys, with the first phase planned for the irrigation of 46,000 dunams. Work on this project will be completed in 1985 at a cost of 20 million dinars.

The authority is also making preparations for the following projects, with the aim of constructing and completing them by 1988:

1. Diverting the water of Wadi al-Mujib to the southern valleys after allocating a fair share of the water for irrigating the lands of Wadi al-Haydan and Wadi al-Mujib.

2. Building al-Tannur dam on Wadi al-Hasa.

3. Building al-Nakhilah dam on Wadi al-Mujib, al-Rumayl dam on Wadi al-Walah and several other small dams on al-Mujib tributaries to utilize the water to irrigate limited areas of land adjacent to the tributaries.

It is also well known that the authority has completed a plan to build al-Maqarin dam when the circumstances permit.

Water Projects for Drinking and Industrial Purposes

1. Implementing the Dayr 'Alla-Amman project to supply Amman and al-Balqa' Governorates with 45 million cubic meters of water annually from the East Ghawr canal. Work on this project will be completed in 1985 at a cost of 55 million dinars.

2. Implementing the Wadi al-'Arab-Irbid project to supply Irbid Governorate with 20 million cubic meters of underground water annually from the Wadi al-'Arab area. The project is expected to be completed in 1984 at a cost of nearly 20 million dinars.

Projects To Improve Water-Utilization Efficiency

1. Starting in March, the authority will initiate the first project to improve the current efficiency of water use in irrigation. The surface canals

will be converted into pipes, thus raising the water-use efficiency in this area from nearly 45 percent to about 75 percent. Project costs total 10 million dinars.

2. The Authority will convert the gravitation canals between al-'Adasiyah town in the north and Karimah town in the south. This project is ready for implementation when the necessary financing becomes available. It is most likely that it will be implemented concurrently with al-Maqarin dam.

Projects To Protect Water Resources

Starting next May, the authority will construct pipelines to carry the water from King Talal dam and Wadi al-'Arab dam to the irrigation networks and to prevent this water from mixing with the East Ghawr canal water before it is pumped to Amman and al-Balqa' Governorates for drinking and industrial purposes.

Underground Water

The authority continues its program for searching for underground water, for evaluating the underground stores and opportunities for their utilization and for controlling the drilling of this underground water.

It is evident from the above that the capital cost of developing the water resources and of installing the means to utilize this water will amount in the 1982-86 period to nearly 184 million dinars. This is a high cost, which underlines the need to preserve water and to improve its effective utilization.

We should add to the above cost the cost of the drainage networks and of the water purification plants designed to insure the restoration of 50 percent of the water allocated for drinking and industrial purposes to the Jordan Valley so that it can be used for irrigation purposes. At present, this task is carried out by the National Planning Council, the Drinking Water Authority and the Amman Municipal Water and Sewerage Authority.

Previous Investments

What projects have already been implemented, what are their costs and what is their yield?

The government's total development investment in the valley, including the contributions of Arab and foreign loans, in the period from 1971 to the end of the first stage of development in 1981 totaled nearly 100 million dinars divided among the various development sectors as follows:

Development of water resources (dams, underground water): 25 million dinars.

Irrigation and drainage (adding 93,000 dunams): 20 million dinars.

Operation and maintenance equipment, requirements and buildings: 14 million dinars.

Rural development (schools, clinics, government office complexes, housing): 19 million dinars.

Public utilities (electricity, drinking water, roads): 16 million dinars.

Agricultural services (marketing centers, plants): 5 million dinars.

Tourism (passenger boats): 1 million dinars.

Grand Total: 100 million dinars.

Recurrent expenditures since 1973 have amounted to 7 million dinars. It is worth noting that the government's total development investment in building the East Ghawr canal amounted to nearly 10 million dinars in the period 1959-73. Total contributions by Arab and foreign financing establishments toward implementation of the first phase projects (completed projects) have amounted to 45 million dinars, with the Jordanian Government financing the remainder of the sum. The attached report provides a list of the loan establishments and their financial contributions. Data obtained from Jordanian loan establishments indicates that the Agricultural Loan Establishment since 1976 has advanced loans totaling nearly 5.5 million dinars to farmers in the Jordan Valley and that the Cooperative Organization has advanced development loans totaling nearly 2.5 million dinars to members of the Valley's cooperatives.

It is worth preparing special reports on the economic and social yield of these investments by the establishments concerned. Figures of the General Statistics Department indicate that the total value of the Jordan Valley's production of fruits and vegetables rose from nearly 6 million dinars in 1974 to about 41 million in 1981.

The first-stage projects for developing the Jordan Valley have been completed and the authority has begun to implement second-stage development projects and the drinking water projects for the kingdom's northern cities and villages.

8494

CSO: 4404/290

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT VIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION

PM012231 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 24 Mar 83 p. 14

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Leader, by Mustafa Nasir in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted] AL-RIYAD: You are still fighting violent battles against the Phalange Party. What do you understand from the contention that the [the Phalangists] won because their ally [Israel] won and that you lost because your ally [the Syrians and Palestinians] lost? What is the criterion of victory and defeat in Lebanon today?

Junblatt: Nobody won in the Lebanese war. If we are to evaluate this war objectively, in the final analysis it is Lebanon that emerged from it defeated and weakened in all respects. But the Phalange Party has not yet understood that the time has come to reach a solution that is reasonable and honorable for all the Lebanese. The Phalange Party has not yet understood that the time has come to reach a solution that is reasonable and honorable for all the Lebanese. The Phalange Party took advantage of the Israeli invasion and tried to control the mountain area and the various other Lebanese areas. There is military resistance in the mountains and there is political resistance in the south, such as in Sidon, where the Phalange Party or the Lebanese forces--which to me are the same--are trying to impose their political, military and economic domination.

The basic goal is to achieve party domination as well as sectarian domination. This is suicidal for the Christians' interests in Lebanon and in the East. Lebanon is a conglomeration of communities. These communities should agree on a developed and civilized formula that is superior to what is known as the 1943 convention, and on building a state. If we maintain sectarian privileges then the problem will not be solved and one particular community will continue to dominate the rest. This will be the destruction of Lebanon.

AL-RIYAD: Views differ over evaluating the 'Israeli war in Lebanon. Some people regard the Israeli as a liberator to whom a price should be paid whereas others regard him as an aggressor and occupier who therefore must be expelled and think that an indemnification must be sought from him. How do you view this from your standpoint?

Junblatt: Israel is a statement that committed aggression against Lebanon; it destroyed Lebanon economically and politically. It violated Lebanon. It took an actual part in inciting internal differences. Since 1975 it has been helping one group of Lebanese against another. Why should we regard Israel a liberator or a savior? Israel has well-known designs. Therefore, the matter is clear: Israel is an aggressor state and must withdraw unconditionally. It is the enemy.

AL-RIYAD: Which is more difficult to achieve, is it what [National Bloc Party leader] Raymond Iddih is calling for, which is the declaration of popular resistance against occupation, or your recent call for unity of ranks in order to oust the occupier, bearing in mind the effect of words in Lebanon today?

Junblatt: I do not think that what I said is different from what was said by Raymond Iddih, who is one of the historical and conscious Christian leaders who long ago foresaw the danger of alliance with Israel and predicted what is happening today. Raymond Iddih is in exile in Paris after death threats to him and three attempts on his life in Lebanon. Iddih is still in danger. There is no difference between my views and those of Raymond Iddih: National unity and popular resistance in order to realize a really independent and united Lebanon living in harmony. This is because if we are to rely on demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces in order to achieve independence, this is not enough. Only national unity can bolster Lebanon's independence. While waiting for that unity to materialize we are unfortunately fighting one another as Lebanese. Some of us--I mean the Phalange Party--do not want to give up their expansionist dream and aim to control Lebanon politically, economically and militarily. These people may have in mind a plan to establish a Christian state in Lebanon, which, of course, is a flight of fancy. This is a very serious matter and we warned against it long ago. But some people, particularly some of those in narrowminded Maronite clerical circles, do have such ideas. In the mountains for example, we are resisting; we are resisting the Phalange Party and we regard this as an indirect resistance to the Israeli partition plans. There is, of course, a national resistance on the ground and this resistance is escalating daily. But if there was complete national unity the circumstances of resistance would have been much better.

AL-RIYAD: Some people fear that the attacks on the U.S. forces may lead to their withdrawal from Lebanon and to the strengthening of Israel's hand while others believe that this may possibly lead to greater U.S. pressure on Israel to speed up a solution. What is your opinion?

Junblatt: Those who brought Israel to Lebanon, encouraged it and orchestrated its attacks on Lebanon should bear the responsibility for what they have done.

It wasn't me who encouraged Israel to attack Lebanon. It was the United States that encouraged Israel, had a say in the matter and even organized the siege of Beirut down to the last detail, including the electricity and water supply. The United States must bear the responsibility for the results of the invasion of Lebanon. If it wants to help itself, help its forces and help Lebanon it must withdraw the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

AL-RIYAD: It is said all the time that Lebanon's problem is not only the withdrawal of Israel but rather the imbalance in the representation of communities within the Lebanese political formula. You have threatened a civil war if a Lebanese political agreement is not reached. What is the real picture and who is a stumbling block to agreement?

Junblatt: As I have already said, in order to reach a political accord or a national accord a new Lebanese formula must be reached because what is known as the 1943 formula, the national convention, has finally failed. It was a sectarian formula on which agreement was reached between two persons, Bisharah al-Khuri and Riyad al-Sulh.

I have several proposals and there is a comprehensive political program which, of course, is subject to discussion. Other parties have their views in this regard as well. When the other parties become convinced that there is a need to reach a political solution then we are ready for discussion. The U.S. view of the Lebanese solution, for example, is a very simplistic one. They say that it is enough to strengthen Lebanese legitimacy by strengthening the army. Of course, the army is influential and important but the army is the offspring of the political regime. If the political regime is backward then the army could fail in its security role and eventually might be affected by internal political differences. This is the U.S. concept; as usual, it is a simplistic concept because the United States is unable to help the Third World countries by advancing progressive social formulas. The United States has failed in Latin America and in all the countries it has tried to help. There are European countries that understand Lebanon better than the Americans. France, for example, understands the Lebanese social problem but the French role in Lebanon today is restricted. The former Sarkis regime gave the Americans all the cards. I appreciate that the United States has a major role to play but it is not an absolute role in Lebanon. The United States should not have the absolute role in Lebanon. Backing the army is not enough; there should be a new political formula.

AL-RIYAD: The talk about the difficulty of expelling the Israelis inevitably leads to a comparison between southern Lebanon and the West Bank, which has been occupied since 1967 in view of the lack of Lebanese strength or Arab strength. Is reliance on the United States enough?

Junblatt: There is no charity in international relations. But the Arabs have made their fate dependent upon the Americans because they have been unable to speak with the same voice. They have become divided and they all seek the United States. Well, let them face the consequences of this situation. Everybody in the Arab world accuses imperialism and day and night they insult imperialism, but in the end they all beg from imperialism. If the Arab world spoke with one voice the picture would have been different and we would have been able to dictate our terms to the United States. Every possibility is likely. Israel did not enter Lebanon so as to leave it without a price. Anything can happen, though I have no accurate details on this subject. Anything is likely to happen in the south.

AL-RIYAD: While your party is fighting a military and political battle against the Phalange Party you have maintained some sort of relations with the president of the republic. What about your relations with Camille Sham'un, chairman of the Lebanese Front?

Jünblatt: We consider President al-Jumayyil to be president of all Lebanon. Through our relations with him we wish to help him at this difficult juncture, both internally and externally. Of course, in return for whatever help we can give him we want him to understand the internal conditions. I believe he does understand the complicated internal Lebanese conditions.

CSO: 4400/278

SHI'ITE LEADER HAILS UPRISING IN SOUTH LEBANON

NC031610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Radio correspondent George Najm's Interview with Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din in Beirut on 3 Apr--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your eminence, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din: A few days ago, you called for a general strike in the south in protest against the arrest of the Imam of Jibshit, Shaykh Raghieb Harb, and consequently against the Israeli forces' practices and occupation of a large part of Lebanon. The question is: Has this call received response from all the various parties in the south?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, this call has met with response, which we expected to be comprehensive in every village, town and farm in the south. The southern Lebanese have responded to the call without limits and without consideration to any differences. All the Lebanese with their various communities and groups were like one man in adhering to this stand. The churches, the Mosques, the sports clubs, Husayni [Shi'ite] and cultural clubs all truly expressed the Lebanese stand in support of this call.

[Question] Your Eminence, what is the message you wish to address to the southerners on this occasion?

[Answer] On this occasion, I address the following message to our dear kinfolk in the south, to all our kinfolk in Lebanon and to all Lebanese citizens in every area, on every farm and in every town on the coast, in the mountain and on the plain.

The south is today recording a new and glorious page of its noble and glorious history in facing oppression and aggression represented by the occupation. This history was made by willpower which depends on faith in God and in ideals and sacrifices.

From the bottom of my heart I thank everyone who supported, and participated in, this sit-in and this uprising which reached its climax in the south today. I particularly thank the official and private information media which covered this uprising and which conveyed its voice, echo, significance and meaning to world public opinion.

[Question] In his eastern sermon today, [Maronite] Patriarch Khuryash called for unity among the Lebanese. In your capacity as spiritual leader of a noble community in Lebanon. What is your message on this happy occasion?

[Answer] The advice and message which I give to all the Lebanese is that they should ponder the significance of their unity and cohesion. They should ponder their mission which was obstructed because they were split and differed, and because they allowed others to divide them and sow discord in their homeland.

[Question] Your Eminence, through this uprising in the south and through the Lebanese officials' statements that the Lebanese crisis is nearing its end, how do you view Lebanon's future in light of these new developments?

[Answer] We can never trust Israel's intentions. As we expressed several times previously, we have several reservations concerning the seriousness of the international stand and its effectiveness in putting pressure on Israel. We cannot comment now on reports that there will be withdrawals shortly. Naturally, we reject any idea and justification for the so-called partial withdrawals. We insist that the withdrawal should be complete and comprehensive. From our viewpoint, we believe the only basis for the relationship between Lebanon and Israel is the armistice agreement and the UN Security Council resolutions, especially Resolutions 508 and 509. Therefore, we are in a waiting state. We believe that the Lebanese should always express their clear and unequivocal rejection of any Israeli presence or traces of Israel presence in Lebanon.

CSO: 4400/278

'ASH-SHARQ' INTERVIEWS FRANJIYAH ON ISRAELI POLICY

NC261222 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0740 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Lebanese ASH-SHARQ newspaper interview with former President Sulayman Franjiyah, date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: It is noted that despite bitter experience, the government insists on the U.S. [negotiating] role, what is your opinion?

Answer: Betting on the U.S. role has been imposed on Lebanon. If you ask how, I will answer by saying that Arab silence on the part of the Arab brothers with the exception of fraternal Syria, imposed the U.S. role on Lebanon, encouraged Israel and made Reagan increase aid to Israel after its invasion of Lebanon. It is the guilty Arab silence.

Question: There are some views which differentiate between the negotiations and Habib's mission. Do you think there is a difference or is the mission the same?

Answer: Up till now, I have not differentiated between the U.S. and the Israeli stances. The future is only known by God. Perhaps, Reagan will find his conscience and put an end to Israel. This is possible, but there is little hope that he will do it.

Question: There were U.S. assurances following the visit of the Lebanese delegation to Washington on the withdrawal from Lebanon. How much confidence should we have in these assurances?

Answer: We better wait for them. However, unfortunately, I am not optimistic.

Question: Every optimistic wave on the part of America is accompanied by an Israeli escalation. Following the Washington talks, our official information and Western media information have hidden the wave of optimism. Do you think that there are differences in views between America and Israel, or is it a matter of playing roles in a game?

Answer: I see it as roles. The condition set by Israel for receiving the captives [al-Asra] is one which is made between one country and another, but you have to review their public opinion and their way of thinking. Recently,

two new rabbis were elected. Their first statement following their election was that southern Lebanon is their inheritance. The danger lies here. How does the citizen think? That is the question. Begin needs popularity. Before the invasion of Lebanon he had 58 votes against 57. Ten days following the invasion, there were 97 votes on his side. He is after personal or electoral gain. But when a citizen or a rabbi thinks and declares that the south is theirs, here lies the danger. Today, two new rabbis said that the south is theirs, tomorrow, others will come to declare that Sidon, Beirut, north Lebanon, and Taurus [in Turkey] are theirs according to one of Israel's historical maps.

Question: Do you think that the Soviet Union has an effective role and consequently, can we support the Lebanese negotiator through this [Soviet] role by pressuring the United States to be more sincere in its support of Lebanon for the withdrawal process?

Answer: For me, the Soviet interference in the Lebanese issue is some sort of blackmail. The Americans might even hesitate in pressing the Israelis in order to stop this pressure [through the Soviet role].

Question: There are some who anticipate that during the spring there will be a limited war between Syria and Israel on the basis of the situation in Al-Biqa'. What do you think of this?

Answer: For a while, Sharon flagrantly kept declaring that Damascus is within the range of the Israeli gun. That was true. When Syria brought in SAM-5 missiles, Israel made a big fuss about it and said how can Syria own SAM-5 missiles? But today, and within the past 15 days, Israel has ignored the matter of the SAM-5 missiles. Why did it ignore the matter? Because it made sure of the presence of these missiles [as heard]. Nobody in the world hopes for war, but as for myself I hope that the clash will take place because as Sharon used to say that Damascus is within the range of his guns, now, any Syrian official can say that Tel Aviv is within the range of their missiles. That is what I hope for. I hope that Tel Aviv will suffer from what happened in Damascus or in Beirut. God willing, that will happen soon.

Question: Israel is demanding the Al-Baruq heights and America offers itself as a substitute to shoulder the observation task instead of Israel. Hence, there are fears that Lebanon will be turned into a U.S. base.

Answer: Until Israel and America are given what they are looking for, it is hard to accuse the Lebanese state of accepting these conditions. But, if the Lebanese state accepted these conditions, it will not feel comfortable one way or the other, whether at the local or the Arab levels. Nobody accepts the presence of his enemy inside his house. He may remain at the door, but inside the house, that is strictly forbidden.

Question: Nowadays, there is much talk about a call for a national meeting in the Republican Palace in which you will take part together with other influentials. Do you think that it is the right time for this?

Answer: This is the talk of the man in the street. But, up to this moment, there has been no sign by the officials to explain what is being said. Now, before the end of the negotiations, and before the issuance of its resolutions, I declare that I reject any meeting whatsoever. When the negotiations come to an end, we can either meet to give thanks or to pour insults. I welcome a meeting within this framework.

Question: Do you not think that such a meeting could support the government before the end of the negotiations?

Answer: If the negotiations and its details are declared, that would be possible. But, how can we agree on something which we ignore 100 percent.

Question: How do you assess the recent measures regarding the expansion of the Army deployment in East Beirut?

Answer: It was a blessed and successful step. I repeat my hopes that the step should not be limited to East Beirut but that it should extend to cover the north, and east, and south.

Question: What is your opinion regarding the background of events which have recently taken place in Tripoli?

Answer: Regarding the recent events and those which have preceded them, I have warned all the officials against sabotage activities which are deliberately aimed at Tripoli. These operations will continue until the state is capable of putting an end to them. Unfortunately, up to this moment, the state still feels that it is weaker than the Street [as heard]. However, it knows those who control the streets in Tripoli in order to create an atmosphere for these incidents in Tripoli.

Question: Is the government incapable of controlling the situation?

Answer: Today, it seems that it does not have the means, but we hope that in the near future, it will be able to shoulder its responsibilities.

Question: The Al-Maradah [the Giants] command disclosed a plan against co-existence between Zgharta and Tripoli. Are such indications known to the Al-Maradah command and did you put the authorities in the picture regarding this matter?

Answer: We have briefed them on it through television and radio stations, which are our only means. But the plan still exists and the planner, whose name is Michael (Simayhah), is a member of the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau. He owns a shop. Those who were arrested following the incident where explosives were placed in the house of Dr (al-Rasi), made a full and unassailable confession. They are still being detained because Simayhah asked them to do this act. The reason for this incident is well known and there are many incidents which were implemented against Zghartan citizens in the heart of Tripoli. But all these incidents were ignored due to the wisdom of the Zgharta and Tripoli people. All the incidents were aimed at creating problems between us [Franjiyah lives in Zgharta] and the people of Tripoli. But, thank God, the situation in the north belies the plans of those who are against Lebanon together with their agents.

LEBANON

ARMY CONFISCATING GOODS FROM ISRAEL

TA111031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] The Lebanese army has put into operation during the past several days special squads whose job is to prevent Lebanese merchants from maintaining commercial ties with Israel. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has reported that Lebanese army roadblock checks delayed trucks arriving with goods from Israel, and confiscated the goods. Merchants from the Beirut area told our correspondent that Lebanese army officers came to their offices, examined their accounts and made it clear to them that they would no longer be able to trade with Israel.

The background behind these steps is an order issued by Lebanon's economy, trade and tourism minister barring Lebanese merchants from importing Israeli goods. Our correspondent notes, however, that trade at the border crossings is continuing almost at full swing. Officers from the IDF civilian administration in Lebanon have recorded the merchants' complaints, and the matter will be passed on for handling by the political level.

CSO: 4400/278

MAJ SA'D HADDAD ON MAJOR OBSTACLES IN TALKS

NC111530 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 4-10 Apr 83 pp 28-39

[Interview with Maj Sa'd Haddad by MONDAY MORNING correspondent Mona al-Sa'id "Last Week" in Marj 'Uyun, South Lebanon--conducted in Arabic]

[Text] Sa'd Haddad stated last week that the interests of Lebanon dictated that he should remain in South Lebanon and be in charge of security in that area.

In a private interview in Marj 'Uyun, South Lebanon, the Israeli-supported Lebanese officer told MONDAY MORNING that he found it regrettable that Israel should be the one to demand that he be responsible for southern security while the Lebanese government, which he supported without reservations, opposed the demand.

He said Lebanon's rejection of the Israeli proposal appeared to be the result of pressure from the United States, which itself was submitting to Arab pressure in making this demand.

Haddad said he hoped the Lebanese authorities would realize that his continued presence in the south was dictated by the partition dangers still besetting Lebanon, but he added that he would be willing to leave the south if he found he had no other alternative.

"If there are international circumstances which are stronger than Major Haddad, we're not going to work miracles," he said. "We are not going to go to war against legitimacy' for me to wage war on legitimacy is absolutely out of the question; on the contrary, legitimacy is my goal. If circumstances arise which force me to leave, I will leave."

He said a sane man who walked into a village of "lunatics" would eventually be convinced that he was the mad man, and if the Lebanese people refused to recognize the danger facing Lebanon and the need for Haddad to stay in the south, "well, I have done my duty to my country for seven years."

Contesting the reported Israeli contention that Lebanese-Israeli disagreement on the status of Haddad and his force was the major obstacle blocking progress in the withdrawal talks between the two countries, Haddad said the major obstacle was Syria and the Palestinians.

Proof of this could be seen in the fact that Lebanon and the U.S. were rejecting the proposal that Israel withdraw unilaterally to the al-Awwali River in the south, he said: They were afraid that a unilateral Israeli withdrawal would prompt Syria to replace the Israelis in the vacated areas.

Haddad called on the Lebanese government to stop the talks with Israel and start withdrawal negotiations with Syria.

"I don't expect one Syrian soldier to withdraw from Lebanon," he said: "Israel may withdraw, but the Syrians won't. That is why I say that not one Israeli soldier should withdraw before the Syrian forces withdraw, because we want a guarantee for Lebanon, and that is the guarantee."

Israel, he said, had proved itself to be Lebanon's best friend. "Lebanese sovereignty dictates that Syria withdraw, even if Israel does not withdraw immediately," he said. "Israel, I am sure, will withdraw later. I guarantee it."

But in answer to another question, he said: "If we discover that the question is a question of (Israeli) occupation and Israel is posing a danger to Lebanon, we will become Israel's enemies."

And commenting on calls for an uprising in the south, he said: "When Lebanese legitimacy declares a popular war on Israel, then we will encourage people to rise up against Israel. But to ruin people's homes, to encourage them to rise up against Israel now and have them pay the price for it that is an illogical and inhuman thing that we will never do."

The village councils and village militias that were being created in the south were not the work of Israel but his own work, Haddad said. He was setting up those councils and militias not to work against the Lebanese authorities but to serve the southern Lebanese and to prevent the infiltration of foreign elements into the south.

Haddad described his relations with the Phalangist Party as "excellent," and his relations with the Americans as nonexistent, despite occasional unofficial meetings with Americans "on an individual basis."

"The Americans consider me an outlaw and don't talk to me, because Sa'd Haddad, they say, is a traitor who has dealings with the Israeli enemy," he said. "We hear that America wants to make Lebanon a base against the Russians and the leftists. Ahlan wa Sahlan; we won't oppose it... let them come and bring with them whatever rockets they like... but let's not let them decide for us."

He added: "One often feels (the Americans) don't know who their friends are and who their enemies are. We are not against the Americans, we are with them, but the Americans--they're not being able to work out their long-term policy."

Haddad, however, declared himself totally opposed to the presence of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the U.S.-French-Italian-British Multi-national Force (MNF) in Beirut.

About UNIFIL: Last week's murder of a Lebanese doctor by a Fijian soldier proved that the UN forces were here to work against Lebanese civilians and Haddad forces only, Haddad said. There was no need for them in Lebanon.

About the MNF: "They're all the same. I don't approve of their deployment in Beirut or outside it. I don't approve of anything that isn't Lebanese."

Haddad said his forces were doing their best to protect the Palestinians in South Lebanon. "It's not because we love them or don't love them--it's a humanitarian principle," he explained. "They were our enemies when they had arms, but now that they have laid down their arms, it is our humanitarian duty to protect them, and we leave the solution of their problem to the Lebanese state: Whatever the Lebanese state decides, we are ready to implement it."

The following is the full text of the interview, which was conducted in Arabic:

[Question] Israel is demanding a major role in the security of South Lebanon for you and your forces. Do you want to play such a role?

[Answer] Look here, my aim from the very beginning, from the very beginning, has been Lebanon and Lebanon only. My aim from the very beginning has been to serve my country, Lebanon. If I find that the interests of Lebanon make it necessary for me to continue, I will continue, and if I find that the interests of Lebanon make it necessary for me to quit, I will quit. But if I find that there is still a threat to the interests of Lebanon, I must stay and continue. For seven years we have protected the villages that God has enabled us to protect, and it would be a pity if we leave now and let Lebanon be lost.

Now, what they are proposing in the negotiations I don't really know, because nothing has been put to me seriously. I hear news from here and there, as you do, but nothing has been discussed with me seriously, either by Israel or by the Lebanese.

I would have preferred it if the Lebanese government or the Lebanese Army Command had sent me an official delegate to study the matter with me, because I am the or the Lebanese Army Command had sent me an official delegate to study the matter with me, because I am the Major Haddad who consecrated everything he had for Lebanon, and I find it a little regrettable that Major Haddad should be an Israeli demand and not a Lebanese demand. [Sentence as published] It should be a Lebanese demand first and last. Why should they let the ball slip out of their hands and go to the other side... especially since we and the present regime are together. From the moment this regime came, we considered the President of the Republic, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, one of us, and we announced in the press and on radio and television that we supported this regime. Why? Because we were in the same ranks, fighting for one goal.

So there is no need for these formalities, and no need for the matter to be raised so publicly, forcing the Lebanese negotiator to get to the stage of stubbornly refusing to give the mission of security in the south to Major Haddad and his forces.

It's not too late for an official delegate, not yet. There is time for an official delegate. If an official delegate came and talked with Major Haddad, I think it would be easier than talking to Israel. Major Haddad is one of them and they are one of us. It amazes me that there should be direct negotiations with Israel and no direct negotiations with Major Haddad. That hurts.

And the way the news is being presented gives the impression that the Lebanese negotiator doesn't care about the occupation forces so much and that his only concern is to get rid of Major Haddad, as if Major Haddad was the bubonic plague. Although everybody knows what Major Haddad has done for Lebanon--and it is no sin to sacrifice for one's country and save it; that is the duty of every Lebanese, especially if he's an officer who has pledged himself to that task. The role of Major Haddad may have aborted the Syrian plan in Lebanon as a whole.

But today, as I told you before we started this interview, I see great dangers threatening Lebanon. It looks like there are external powers exerting pressure on the Lebanese negotiator to get rid of Major Haddad. Why? Because he could confront those Satanic plans in Lebanon, like the partition plan, for instance, or the plan to destroy Lebanon altogether.

[Question] So you think there is still a danger of partition?

[Answer] Yes. I see the partition danger very clearly. It is unfortunate that one thing is being said in public and quite another thing is being done on the ground.

[Question] You say external powers are exerting pressure. What external powers?

[Answer] Yes. It looks like.... It may be the Americans, for instance, under pressure from the Arab states, because the Arab states don't want Lebanon to survive; they don't care much about Lebanon; on the contrary, they want to get rid of Lebanon. Those who plotted against us for seven years and fuelled the war in Lebanon in every way they could--those people aren't suddenly in love with us now. What has changed to make them want the survival of Lebanon?

So it's the Arab countries. And the countries that are close to us, like Saudi Arabia and so on, are more dangerous to us than Libya, for instance. In Libya, when Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi talks, you know what he wants, but you don't know what Saudi Arabia wants. It says to you it's with you and so on, and sometimes it helps Lebanon materially, but at the same time it is digging our grave with the money it is giving us. And the same applies to all the Arab countries.

So the Arab countries are not loyal to us, and the United States is after its own interests, not Lebanon's. It may help Lebanon if that does not clash with American interests, but sometimes, helping Lebanon does clash with those interests, and at that time, it prefers its own interests to Lebanon's.

[Question] And that's how you see the situation now?

[Answer] Unfortunately, yes. And there may be countries other than America. The Syrians may be exerting pressure in one form or another too, because they once tried everything to get rid of Major Haddad and failed, and getting rid of Major Haddad may still be part of their plans.

So in this situation, I repeat that Major Haddad is a Lebanese who cares about nothing but the interests of Lebanon. No matter what happens, Major Haddad will never relinquish Lebanese sovereignty or Lebanese legitimacy or one handspan of Lebanese land to anyone.

[Question] You say you will play a major role in South Lebanon security, as Israel is demanding, if you find that this would serve Lebanese interests. Do you think it would serve Lebanese interests if you played that role now?

[Answer] I told you--Lebanon is not out of danger yet, so I think our presence is necessary and is a national, patriotic requirement.

I wish there would be a referendum in all of Lebanon, and especially in South Lebanon; then you would know what the status of Major Haddad is and what Major Haddad has done for them. Because what Major Haddad has done for them is tangible. Everywhere, there has been war and internal strife--in the ash-Shuf, the north, the al-Biqa'.

People expected massacres when Israel entered the south, but it looks like the south is teeming with people now--the population density is higher than normal. Why? Because of the confidence we gave people, the security we gave the southern Lebanon especially.

So the presence of Major Haddad, I believe, is a national and popular necessity--especially, as I told you, since I still see danger to Lebanon. The interests of Lebanon and the Lebanese dictate that I stay.

Now, if there are international circumstances which are stronger than Major Haddad, we're not going to work miracles; we're not going to go to war against legitimacy; for me to wage war on legitimacy is absolutely out of the question; on the contrary, legitimacy is my goal. If circumstances arise which force me to leave, I will leave.

Lebanon is my only concern. I want the salvation of my country, but if there is no response from the rest of the Lebanese, if the rest of the Lebanese don't recognize the danger... You know, if a man walks into a village of lunatics and finds everyone laughing at him, he begins to believe he's the madman and they're the sane people. If it gets to that stage, well... I have done my duty to my country for seven years, and I challenge anyone to

come up with one thing against me. I believe Major Haddad gave Lebanon what no one has given it in its history. That is what I personally believe. It isn't nice for a man to praise himself, but a man is forced to talk sometimes.

[Question] Lebanon is rejecting demand on the grounds that this is an independent state that won't take orders from external powers. What is your comment on this position?

[Answer] As I told you, I had hoped that Major Haddad would be a Lebanese demand, not an Israeli demand. I had hoped they wouldn't let things be turned around like this, to become a sort of challenge, with Israel making the demand and we rejecting it. Because I think if they go back seven years and see what Major Haddad has done.... You remember when Raymond Edde started screaming in Paris, and others started screaming in parliament, that Israel was taking the water and the land and the entire world. There was no one on the ground then but Major Haddad, and without receiving any instructions, he didn't let one drop of Lebanese water or one handspan of Lebanese land be taken illegally.

And yet, today, I heard on the news, on the Israeli radio, that they are almost agreed to let Israel keep its forces here for patrols and so on, that this is something that could be accepted, but that the problem of Sa'd Haddad remained unsolved. So the Lebanese negotiator, it seems, doesn't care about the evacuation of foreign forces any more; his only concern appears to be to get rid of Major Haddad. That is a regrettable thing. Major Haddad was one of the few who participated in the salvation of Lebanon. The whole world knows that they used to say that salvation starts in the south. The first man to say that was the late Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. He was the first to come and speak to the people of the south and tell them that the sun rises in the south and all hopes are pinned on them. And when I declared free Lebanon, the first cable I received was from the late Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, in which he said: Press ahead and we are behind you, liberation starts with you--something to that effect. We did a lot to get to the stage we are in today, when everyone can demand the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

All this was the fruit of the seven, eight years in which we worked alone--it was virtually a single-handed effort. And it is unfortunate that one should sacrifice so much for Lebanon and then find that the demand is to get rid of him. I don't know why. As I told you, there may be external pressures, from America and others, but I'm hoping that Lebanese interests will prevail and the Lebanese mind will be the mind that decides: The Lebanese must not let others decide for them.

[Question] Israel radio yesterday quoted the Israeli foreign minister as saying that the status of Sa'd Haddad is the major obstacle blocking progress in the withdrawal talks. In the light of what you know about the talks, do you agree with him?

[Answer] Major Haddad is not the obstacle, and it is unfortunate that the Lebanese government should portray Major Haddad as an obstacle. I believe

the basic obstacle is in the al-Biqa' and the north. It appears that the spotlight is not being turned in that direction, although that is where the great danger--the greatest danger--lies. We know that Syria has ambitions in Lebanon. Initially, it wanted to annex all of Lebanon, but now after the entry of Israel, it may want part of the al-Biqa' and part of the north. So I hope that the Lebanese negotiator will concentrate his efforts on the Syrian withdrawal, which will soon emerge as the major obstacle; in fact, it started to emerge as the major obstacle when Syria declared it wanted the Americans to withdraw from Lebanon.

So Major Haddad is not the major obstacle. The major obstacle lies elsewhere; let them look for it and find it. I hope they will start thinking of it before they collide with it and find themselves up against a blank wall. If that happens, Lebanon will have been lost; they will not be able to repair the damage.

[Question] So how do you explain Shamir's statement that your status is the major obstacle?

[Answer] I don't know. Maybe the journalists asked him something, like you're asking me, and he made this statement. And maybe in the negotiations... The Lebanese negotiator is saying he doesn't want Major Haddad, and that is regrettable. In the same statement, Yitzhaq Shamir recognized and praised the patriotism of Major Haddad and admitted that Major Haddad was working for his country, Lebanon. I had hoped this testimony--about the Lebanese-ness and patriotism of Major Haddad--would come from the Lebanese negotiator. I say that is a regrettable thing, a sad thing, a thing that wounds the sweeping majority of the Lebanese.

Because the line that is victorious today is the line that was taken by Major Haddad and all his comrades. The Phalangists, the national liberals, the guardians of the cedars--we are all under one flag, in one body. Our goal was to drive the aggressor and occupier out of Lebanon and, thank God, we have succeeded. We may not have done it by our direct efforts; we may have done it through the efforts of others, with the assistance of others, but then we were all helping, we were together with Israel--just as the leftist side was getting help from Syrians and the Arab countries and the communist countries.

So our line has triumphed, and there is no need for us to abandon each other. Let us say we were a front, let us call it a front; if we work against one member of the front, we are working against the whole front. Let us not say to the man who worked for Lebanon, "you have no right to be this or that." That would be a blow to all those who took the same line. In fact, I consider it a blow to the policy of this regime, a blow to the president of the republic himself, because we and the president of the republic are one.

I hope the Lebanese negotiator will realize this and put things right. As for me, I have never been and never will be a status-seeker, and I don't have any personal ambitions. Had I had personal ambitions, I would have left long ago. I had very tempting offers long ago, in the days of President Sarkis. I was told, for instance, to take \$200,000 and go relax somewhere for six

months; and I was told I would be sent for two years of training in America and remain in the army and be promoted or whatever I wanted. Maybe that was a Syrian demand. Maybe.

[Question] But regarding Minister Shamir's statement that your status is the major problem in the negotiations, how do you think the problem can be solved?

[Answer] I think the Lebanese negotiator should see what the interests of Lebanon are and follow them. He should not let others decide for him.

Today, we're hearing certain views. We hear America wants to make Lebanon a base against the Russians and the leftists. Ahlan wa Sahlan; we won't oppose it. And let us ask America to liberate the north and the al-Biqa' and set up a more forward base, because that's the Americans' goal: to turn Lebanon into a big Middle Eastern base against the Russians and their satellites. Fine, but let's not let them decide for us too. If they want to come, Ahlan wa Sahlan, let them come, and bring with them whatever rockets they want--those anti-missile things they're making. Ahlan wa Sahlan, but let's not let them decide for us, because if there's trouble later--danger, or internal strife, or invasion from the outside--America is not going to interfere in those things, because it has the Vietnam complex. The Vietnam complex dominates the American mind, and America would never interfere should that happen; it would sit back and watch.

So we can benefit from American support--they can give us arms and money and technology and anything they like, and let them make a base here if they want--but Lebanon must be left free to decide. That is what I would say to the Americans if they came and talked with me.

[Question] Do you agree with those who are saying that if Lebanon accepts the Israeli demand that you stay in the south, it will have to accept similar demands from Syria in the al-Biqa'.

[Answer] Lady, I just told you Lebanon has agreed to let Israel stay in the south. Lebanon has agreed to let Israel mount patrols in the south and to let the patrols stay in Lebanon overnight if they want to. That means that Lebanon has indirectly agreed to let Israel have posts in south Lebanon. They may have changed the name, but the fact remains that they have agreed to let Israel stay in the south legally. That is what I heard in the Israeli radio report about yesterday's negotiations, and they attributed it to "sources."

As I said, I find it regrettable that Lebanon should accept Israeli presence and reject the presence of Haddad. That makes the heart bleed.

[Question] What is your opinion of that alternative, which has been proposed by Israel: That a few hundred Israeli soldiers remain in Israel either in fixed observation posts or to mount joint patrols with the Lebanese Army?

[Answer] I don't know the givens that the Lebanese have, but if it were up to me, I would personally prefer our forces. Our forces are Lebanese forces, made up of all the people and all the sects of the south, and our forces are known for their allegiance to Lebanon and their sacrifices for Lebanon.

[Question] That proposal was made by Israel, as you know, and not by Lebanon.

[Answer] I say the logical thing is to have our forces handle the matter. Why should we let Israel handle it? Our forces are ready to take it over, and in the past seven years, we have given irrefutable proof of our loyalty and allegiance to Lebanon. That is what should happen if the Lebanese negotiator is after the interests of Lebanon. But it looks like the Lebanese negotiator is not too concerned about Lebanon's interests; maybe he approves, in one way or another, of the partition of Lebanon or the disappearance of Lebanon. Because if we stay here, we will guard against the loss of Lebanon; we will be a guarantee for South Lebanon. Maybe they want even this guarantee out of the way.

[Question] Do you think the Israeli negotiator is after the interests of Lebanon?

[Answer] It is true that the Israeli negotiator is after his own interests, but what concerns us is our interests. I am telling you what I believe to be Lebanon's interests.

[Question] Many in Beirut believe that Israel is using these demands for the sole purpose of delaying its withdrawal from Lebanon as long as possible, either to impose its occupation as a fait accompli or to postpone the talks on the West Bank and Gaza. Would you comment on that?

[Answer] You've blown it up a lot. The trouble with people is that they concentrate on the big things and ignore the little things. When Israel comes and tells you that the talks are faltering and that it's ready to withdraw unilaterally to the al-Awwali River, for instance--what does that mean? It means that the Lebanese negotiator is afraid that if Israel withdraws unilaterally, Syria won't withdraw. In other words, he's not sure of Syria's intention to withdraw. One must look at these things and draw his conclusions. Had the Lebanese negotiator been sure that Syria would withdraw, he would have told Israel, "Okay, go ahead and withdraw, and later we will use other pressures to get you to withdraw from the al-Awwali." But it looks like the Lebanese and American negotiators are not sure of Syria's intention to withdraw, and they're afraid that if Israel withdrew to the al-Awwali, Syria would come in and replace it. So the major danger is Syria, and everything else is for show, for public consumption.

[Question] How would you describe your present relationship with the Lebanese government?

[Answer] I run all government agencies in the south. When the Israelis came into Lebanon and disarmed the gendarmes, I gave them back their weapons. I don't know if they're denying this.

[Question] What about your relations with the Lebanese army?

[Answer] The Lebanese army units in the south are here for political reasons and have no work to do at all. On the contrary, we provide them with protection

and give them all facilities--provisions, fuel, transportation.... We facilitate all matters from them, because we consider them part of us. We are not like Ahmad al-Khatib, who used to attack what was left of the Lebanese army. On the contrary, we want a Lebanese army and we encourage that--especially since the army in the south is from the same trench--we were trained together, they have the will to protect Lebanon and all the qualifications to serve Lebanon. We want our country to have a strong army.

[Question] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil told us in a recent interview that the Israelis were trying to drive a wedge between you and the Phalangist Party. Do you agree? Would you evaluate your present relations with the Phalangist Party?

[Answer] I don't think this is true. So far, there have been no differences between us and the Phalangist Party or the Lebanese forces. I personally have not felt that the Israelis are trying to start trouble between us and the Phalangists. The Shaykh may have other information, but I personally have not felt that the Israelis are trying to provoke us against the Phalangists--nothing of the sort. From what I see, there are very good relations, excellent relations, between the Phalangists and the Israelis at the leadership level. And our relations with the Phalangists are excellent; we consider ourselves and the Phalangists one body.

[Question] How would you describe your relations with Israel now?

[Answer] Our relations with Israel are still the same--they have not changed. We consider ourselves and Israel allies. Israel has helped Lebanon. Had it not been for Israel, Lebanon would have been lost. You saw the amount of arms the Lebanese army confiscated in West Beirut. What would have happened had those arms been used against East Beirut? Had Israel not come in, there would have been no legitimacy in West Beirut; had it not been for Israel, there would have been no Lebanese resistance left and no Lebanon left.

There may be differences in the negotiations, but Israel remains Lebanon's only friend, the only one that has really helped Lebanon. Israel--not the French, not the Americans, not the Italians.

[Question] In what circumstances would you refuse to respond to Israel's demands and support the Lebanese government in its confrontation with Israel?

[Answer] I don't know what you mean, but if we discover that the question is a question of occupation and Israel is posing a danger to Lebanon, we will become Israel's enemies. But now, Israel is not the danger. The danger is the Syrian and the Palestinian.

[Question] Israel as you said, is threatening to withdraw unilaterally to the al-'Awwali River--a move which is opposed by the Lebanese government and possibly the American government. Would you support such a withdrawal?

[Answer] As I told you, had the Americans and the Lebanese been sure that Syria would withdraw, they would not oppose a unilateral withdrawal. But they know that the danger is Syria and not Israel. Otherwise the Americans would

have told Israel to go ahead and withdraw to the al-Awwali. But the danger is Syria: If Israel withdraws from certain areas, Syria may take them over.

So I hope Lebanese public opinion will realize these facts and recognize that the real danger is the Syrian presence. Not the Israeli presence. America is using Israel to help Lebanon in certain ways, within reasonable limits and within the limits of American interests. They are using Israel, or getting its help, in threatening Syria. They are telling Syria indirectly that if it stays, Israel will stay.

Had Syria had good intentions, it would have withdrawn first and told Israel to withdraw. The Syrians have been in Lebanon for seven years. They came in to help Lebanese legitimacy and preserve Lebanese sovereignty and so on, but as it turned out, they destroyed legitimacy and sovereignty. Lebanese sovereignty dictates that Syria withdraw, even if Israel does not withdraw immediately. Israel, I am sure, will withdraw later. I guarantee it.

[Question] What is the role you are playing now in the south in general and around the Palestinian camps in particular?

[Answer] In the south in general; returning peace of mind to the Lebanese, restoring Lebanese solidarity and reuniting the people. And, thank God, we have succeeded to a large extent so far.

The greatest goal, as I said, is to prevent partition, because the south is more vulnerable to partition than other parts of Lebanon. In the south and the al-Biqa' we have Christians, Shi'ites, Sunnites and Druze, and thank God, we have succeeded in uniting them all. There has not been a single incident between one sect and another--even on an individual level--and that is a great achievement.

As for the Palestinians, we are providing them with protection and preventing attacks on them if we know about them. And I think they themselves will admit that we have been able to help them, because they know the role we played in protecting them. It's not because we love them or don't love them--it's a humanitarian principle. They were our enemies when they had arms, but now that they have laid down their arms, it is our humanitarian duty to protect them, and we leave the solution of their problem to the Lebanese state: Whatever the Lebanese state decides, we are ready to implement it.

[Question] Is there coordination between you and the Israeli army in these activities?

[Answer] I am against any terrorist act against our forces or the Israeli forces. Today, the terrorist acts are being undertaken by hired Lebanese hands, which is regrettable.

I have read statements by some members of parliament talking about an "uprising" in the south. What uprising? Nothing is happening in the south. If there are some Khomeyni fanatics, these people don't care about Lebanon--they want an Islamic Republic. They are a very small, obsessed minority who want an Islamic Republic from here to Iran. This will never happen. Other than that, there are Syrian hirelings that come from the al-Biqa'.

The south needs calm. After the woes he has been subjected to, the southerner needs calm. To start a campaign to arouse public opinion and force Israel to take stern measures, to destroy and kill--who would suffer then? The southerner.

I call on the people of the south not to listen to voices from the outside but to rally around the interests of the south.

The ridiculous thing is that with everything exploding in the north, we hear (former Prime Minister) Rashid Karami demanding that the "uprising" in the south be encouraged.

Let him look to his own flaws before he talks about flaws elsewhere. Why isn't anyone talking about an uprising in the north? Here, there are a few minor things happening. The uprising that should be encouraged is the uprising in the north, against the Syrians. Here, let the Lebanese authorities handle things through the negotiations with Israel. We all want to support Lebanese legitimacy, and Lebanese legitimacy is the party that will solve the problem.

When Lebanese legitimacy declares a popular war on Israel, then we will encourage people to rise up against Israel. But to ruin people's homes, to encourage them to rise up against Israel now and have them pay the price for it--that is an illogical and inhuman thing that we will never do.

[Question] Do you approve of Israel's creation of village councils and militias in southern towns? What is behind these measures, in your opinion?

[Answer] I am the one who's doing this. This is happening under my sponsorship. This is like the ansar that the Lebanese army once created. These are like the ansar of the Lebanese army, and their aim is to prevent foreign infiltration into those villages. This is not against legitimacy, it is for the protection of the country, to prevent the reinfiltration of the terrorists and so on into the south. In the past, the Lebanese army created the ansar, distributed rifles to them and was giving each of them Lebanese pounds 200 a month, and those people still have the rifles now.

[Question] How many village councils and militias are there in the south now?

[Answer] Every village has a council. Why? Because most of the municipalities are paralyzed. We called on the municipal councils that still exist to do their duty, and when they didn't, we created those councils to serve the people--that's the idea: to serve the people. The villages that have active municipal councils--we haven't made village councils in them. We have been doing this for a long time, especially in the border villages.

[Question] We have heard about a survey the Israelis are making of the people and leaders of the south. What is behind this survey, in your opinion?

[Answer] I haven't heard of it. Have you seen it yourself?

[Question] Not personally, but it was in the news agencies.

[Answer] Don't believe everything you hear.

[Question] Have you had any recent meetings with American officials?

[Answer] The Americans consider me an outlaw and don't talk to me, because Sa'd Haddad, they say, is a traitor who has dealings with the Israeli enemy.

[Question] But you once had many meetings with them.

[Answer] Yes, but not official meetings.

[Question] Have there been any recent unofficial meetings?

[Answer] There have been some, but on an individual basis.

[Question] How would you describe your relations with the Americans?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the Americans don't know their own interests. One often feels they don't know who their friends are and who their enemies are. We are not against the Americans, we are with them, but the Americans--they're not being able to work out their long-term policy. I hope they will find the right path in the future.

[Question] You told me at the beginning that you felt the Americans wanted to get rid of you.

[Answer] That is true. This is not a Lebanese demand, because it is against the interests of Lebanon. The Americans are concerned about Arab interests only.... This has been the case since the days of Sarkis.

[Question] Is there any improvement in your relations with UNIFIL?

[Answer] The day before yesterday, UNIFIL committed an ugly crime. They killed Dr Kaloush. He was driving by a Fijian checkpoint in 'Ayn B'al, and they stopped him and he got out to be checked. They wanted to rape his wife, and when he shouted, they shot him in the leg. When he kept shouting, they shot him in the head. He was a civilian Lebanese doctor accompanied by his wife, who is a beautiful woman, and this Fijian soldier wanted to rape her. This happened at six in the evening the day before yesterday. These Fijians are savages. They think even a cow is Brigitte Bardot, maybe. When the man tried to save his wife, they shot him, and they left him on the road for three hours--it was the Lebanese gendarmes who removed the body.

[Question] So your relations with UNIFIL are bad?

[Answer] They're not bad. I don't deal with them. But now... I have made a declaration on the radio. I have told them I am no longer responsible for their safety and security among the population, and I will let the people behave as they want towards them. They are here only to bother us. They were not able to stop the ADF; they were not able to stop the PLO. They are only working against us, against the civilian population and our forces--that's their main job.

Why should they stay here? Had they been effective, Israel would not have mounted its operation in Lebanon. They left the terrorists to enter Israel and hit Israel, which forced Israel to enter Lebanon. What are they doing here? Taking sunbaths. And if they were taking sunbaths on the beach, I would understand it. But there they lie, in Ibil as Saqy or anywhere else, hiding their privates with a small piece of cloth like Adam and Eve...

[Question] Do you approve of the MNF's presence in Beirut and the plans to deploy them in other parts of Lebanon after the withdrawal of foreign troops?

[Answer] They're all the same. I don't approve of their deployment in Beirut or outside. I don't approve of anything that isn't Lebanese. After the withdrawal of foreign forces, we are capable of protecting all the Lebanese, covering all Lebanese territory and restoring Lebanese sovereignty. Let's not beat around the bush. Who else is going to come to Lebanon? Are we to get all the filth of the world here? The Fijian is here to protect us and the Ghanaian is here to protect us, not to mention others, and each of them behaves worse than the other. Why should they protect Lebanon? Why don't we, the Lebanese, decide to take the reins into our own hands? Let's finish with all this. Let us, the Lebanese, declare that we have decided to do this and that.

[Question] How hopeful are you that all foreign forces will be out of Lebanon this year?

[Answer] I'll tell you frankly that I don't expect one Syrian soldier to withdraw from Lebanon. Israel may withdraw, but the Syrians won't. That is why I say that not one Israeli soldier should withdraw from Lebanon before the Syrian forces withdraw, because we want a guarantee for Lebanon, and that is the guarantee. I hope that the course of the negotiations will be corrected; I hope they will stop the talks with Israel and start talks with Syria. Then we will see if Syria wants to withdraw. That is what I recommend, and I speak as a genuine Lebanese.

[Question] So you don't expect any withdrawals this year?

[Answer] I say there is danger of a deception. I say if Israel withdraws, Syria may not withdraw, and I hope that we won't fall into this trap and then start biting our fingers in regret. I say we must stop the talks with Israel and start withdrawal talks with Syria first.

[Question] To return to the beginning of our interview: You say it would serve Lebanon's interests for you to stay on in the south, and the Lebanese government says it would not...

[Answer] Maybe the Lebanese government doesn't have enough information about the role we are playing. I hope they will get to know more about this subject and realize that Major Sa'd Haddad and his forces are working for the interests of Lebanon and the Lebanese people, are supporting the regime and everything called legitimacy, and are protecting Lebanese sovereignty. When the government gets to know this, I think its views will change.

CSO: 4400/278

LISBON PAPER INTERVIEWS LEBANESE CP'S HAWI

PM041111 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 24 Mar 83 p 11 (Supplement)

[Interview with Georges Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General; Unattributed; presumably conducted during Hawi's 17-19 March visit to Portugal]

[Text] Question: Circles close to U.S. imperialism often portray, albeit sometimes in a concealed manner, Israel's aggression against Lebanon as a victory for the Zionist forces and for the objectives behind the invasion. The PLO's departure from Beirut is viewed in that light and portrayed as a serious defeat for the Lebanese progressive forces. What is the Lebanese Communist Party's opinion of this?

Answer: Without minimizing the problems resulting from the invasion and the blow dealt by the PLO's departure to the Lebanese progressive forces, the Arab liberation movement and international anti-imperialist forces, we can say that the political solution to the Palestinian armed presence in our country and the further development of the armed struggle indicate that Israel and the United States have not succeeded in fully achieving their aims. The PLO is not only still united, but stronger than ever from the moral, political and organizational viewpoints. Syria too has not yielded to the imperialist policy and is continuing to resist.

As far as Lebanon is concerned, the aggression and the conspiracy behind it in fact achieved some more specific aims: the internal balance of forces was broken in favor of the Lebanese right. The presidential elections took place in a situation dominated by the Israeli aggression and by the U.S. political initiatives together with the Arab countries. Apart from that, the majority of Lebanese territory is still occupied and the Zionist demands are increasingly insolent. The civil war that splits the country, incited by the occupation, is acquiring dangerous dimensions which do not exclude the danger of the establishment of a dictatorship or of very dangerous antidemocratic measures in the country.

Question: How are the Lebanese people reacting to this situation?

Answer: The Israeli and U.S. demands are prompting in the country a patriotic feeling and a unanimous determination to restore and defend independence.

unity and democracy. We see the existence of conditions favorable for the unity of all Lebanese forces around those objectives. Even the bourgeois circles, which initially supported the Israelis in the aggression against the PLO and Syria, hoping for the domination of the democratic movement and thus the satisfaction of their class, political and religious interests, are now against the Israeli presence.

It is true that some still harbor illusions regarding the United States and do not stop repeating that it is necessary to resort to international intervention to resolve the internal conflict. The U.S. responsibility has not been sufficiently emphasized, which prevents some people from understanding that Reagan is interested in the defense not of Lebanon but rather of his own interests, to which he is actually willing to sacrifice the unity of our territory.

Question: There is often talk of the existence of "differences" between the United States and Israel....

Answer: The tactical differences between the Zionist plan and the U.S. plan for Lebanon and the Middle East are not enough to conceal the similarity between them. Even official Lebanese circles, including the president of the republic, elected under well-known conditions, acknowledge this and are rebelling against the Israeli demands and the U.S. "mediator's" proposals, saying that they will not accept humiliating conditions for Lebanon.

Meanwhile the Lebanese government could reach a really humiliating position unless it relies on its points of strength in the negotiations.

Question: Which points of strength?

Answer: For instance, national unity against the aggressor: The positions gained by the Lebanese resistance front, which is making Israel pay dearly for the occupation; Arab support, particularly from Syria and the PLO; the unconditional support in the struggle against the invader shown by the USSR, progressive countries and international public opinion. Invoking the stances defended in the United Nations, which demands Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal. These are the strengths on which the government should depend, instead of remaining in the U.S. hands and awaiting proposals from its representative.

The Lebanese Communist Party, pursuing its policy of national unity in the face of the occupation and the threat of U.S. domination, defends the mass struggle from all aspects, at all levels and in all forms, to expel the aggressor and to permit the country's reunification and the defense of democratic freedoms, while at the same time combating the political and religious hegemonism within the country led by the Phalange Party and its armed forces, which hypocritically call themselves Lebanese forces.

Question: What is the Lebanese Communist Party's stance on the position adopted by the socialist international and by the West European countries in general on the Zionists' invasion of Lebanon?

Answer: Unfortunately the role that the Lebanese were hoping for from Western Europe in the face of the Israeli aggression and the U.S. plans for Lebanon and the Middle East has not been performed in the least in accordance with the historical relations that exist between us, particularly in France's case. This role could only have been possible through the direct condemnation of the aggression and a dissociation from the stances of the United States, which had a direct responsibility in the events.

As for the socialist international, it must be said that the discussions conducted by it did not lead to stances that could facilitate a lasting peace and the interests of the region.

The Zionist and U.S. influence, which dictated the socialist international's policy, prevented the attempts to assert an independent role that some parties displayed in accordance with the interests of the social and political forces that they represent.

We know that ours is not an easy problem, but believe that the ambiguity of the Middle Eastern question is less, as a result of the Israeli aggression. Lebanon's national situation is that of a people that want the unconditional liberation of their territory, which does not seem difficult to understand. But the fact is that we always encounter hesitations on the part of influential members of the socialist international, who try to distort the aggressor's real intentions.

We hoped that the socialist international delegation headed by Mario Soares that visited Lebanon twice would clarify matters, help advance the socialist international's position and help it adopt resolute stances in support of our people. This did not happen. It seems to us that the a priori stances adopted by the socialist international, especially by forces and parties loyal to NATO, are still against the Arab interests and the Arab national movement.

Question: The Arab world's lack of unity and solidarity was another important factor in this situation. How does the Lebanese Communist Party explain it?

Answer: A distinction must be drawn between the Arab regimes, on the one hand, and the people's commitment to Arab unity, on the other. During the events in Lebanon the unity of the Arab regimes and governments proved to be a negative, instead of positive, factor. The U.S. influence in the majority of Arab countries, the lack of democracy and the hesitations characteristic of the anti-imperialist regimes explain this phenomenon. We can even say that reactionary Arab regimes not only supported but also financed the Israeli aggression, as in the case of Saudi Arabia and some Gulf states, for instance.

This is understandable. Unity in the struggle between the Lebanese national movement and the Palestinians constituted a threat to the Zionist and U.S. plans and a bad example to those countries' progressive forces. It was necessary to eliminate that obstacle, and Israel proved to be the appropriate agent.

Unfortunately the lack of unity manifested itself at another level too, even within the steadfastness front, which failed to put its own program into practice.

We believe that the responsibility for this grave situation lies with what we defined back at our 1979 congress as the Arab liberation movement's class leadership crisis.

The events in Lebanon and others prior to them demonstrated the correctness of our analysis and indicated the need for a frank examination by all the Arab democratic parties and forces of the formation of what we called a new Arab movement, headed by the working class and its organized vanguard, the communists.

A movement capable of giving the Arab people a voice, of freeing them from the pressure of imperialism, of helping resolve the Palestinian problem in their favor, of restoring sources of national wealth to their peoples and of guaranteeing social progress and Arab unity.

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BRIEFS

DRUZE TO FORM POPULAR GUARD--Regarding the discussions the Socialist Druze were holding in Israel, it was learned today that after the Druze delegation returned from talks with Israeli officials, a meeting was held in Hasbayya today. It was attended by 'Atif Sallu and the so-called Abu al-Jabal, who is an Israeli general, and Shaykh Jamal ad-Din. During the meeting, agreement was reached to reenlist Druze in the so-called popular guard so as to man all the roadblocks in the area. It has been decided to release Husayn Mi'zati, who had opposed Druze participation in the above-mentioned popular guard. [Text] [NC311813 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 31 Mar 83]

CSO: 4400/278

GREAT INCREASE IN ELECTRIC POWER PLANNED

Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 70

[Text] In 1969, Oman had only one electricity power station in Riyam, producing 1 megawatt of electricity for the Muscat and Muttrah areas. By the end of August, 1982, the capital area alone produced 290.5 megawatts of electricity from Riyam and Ghubrah power stations, following the installation of two additional gas turbines at Al-Ghubrah by General Electricity of the US at a cost of 14.4 million dollars. Maximum electricity consumption in the capital, on the hottest day was 214 megawatts.

The Ministry of Electricity and Water recently signed a contract with John Brown Engineering of the UK for about 105 million dollars to build a 250 megawatt electricity power station in Rusail, the third in the capital area. This will almost double the capital's capacity by June, 1984, when the project will be completed. The first gas turbine will be in operation in September, 1983.

The Ministry expects the increase in electricity output to accommodate an estimated 15 percent annual growth in demand following an initial 20 percent increase in consumption when phase I of the Rusail industrial area will be completed and industrial plots have been allocated.

Completion

Eventually, after the total completion of the Rusail project, the estimated demand for electricity there will be about 10 megawatts disbursed from the area's electricity sub-station. The growth of electricity supply is also taking into consideration the government's plans to establish new residential areas in the capital, as well as the natural growth of the country. The anticipated 15 percent annual increase in consumption has been extrapolated for the duration of the second five-year plan, until 1985.

In order to meet this increase in demand outside the capital area, the Ministry plans to connect the Rusail station to existing in Nizwa and Sumail. Consequently, apart from providing additional electricity to these areas, the system will also help to prevent prolonged power failures in case one of the stations breakdown.

It is unlikely however, that electricity will be taken from the smaller towns to the capital area through although it is technically possible. The Ministry will also interconnect the capital area's Riyam, Al-Ghubrah and Rusail stations, when Rusail is completed.

Natural Gas

Riyam power station is mostly fuelled by natural gas although it still maintains some diesel fuelled units. Al-Ghubrah constructed in 1976, also runs mostly on natural gas, but it has some steam turbines. The Rusail power station will run entirely on natural gas, although all the gas turbine engines have two systems, a standard one fuelled by natural gas and a stand-by system run on diesel. The natural gas is supplied by the Yibal-Ghubrah gas line.

Under the current five-year development plan, the Ministry will increase electricity produced in the rural areas to 110.88 megawatts. In addition, the southern region currently produces 45.8 megawatts of electricity and this output will be raised by 31 megawatts of electricity for the region, when the Raysut power station will be completed in the summer of 1983.

The Ministry's present policy is to increase electricity output of a nearby station wherever a large population begins to gather. Electricity was introduced in Salalah in 1970, on Masirah Island in 1976 and in Nizwa, Sumail, Saham and in Ibri in 1978.

Prior to these dates, the only electricity available outside the capital area was produced by generators and power stations owned by large companies and defence camps, which still maintain this system. The Ministry does not object to individually owned generators, but special permission is required if the generators are connected to the Ministry's grid.

Main Grid

Most private owners prefer to be connected to the main grid as it is easier for maintenance. Private generators connected to the public grid have to have automatic switches that disconnect them from the government power station in case of failure in the government station, otherwise service and maintenance people risk electrocution during the repairwork.

In Musandum it is the Musandum Development Committee which is responsible for electricity projects. The construction of the two main electric power stations in Musandum, in Khasab and Dayah was completed in April, 1982.

Several electricity distribution system upgrades were also made in the principle villages. A major project was the erection of high-voltage electricity lines emanating from Bukha which will put the villages along the west coast on an electricity grid by 1983.

Last year the electricity distribution systems at Mudha village was completed connecting power to over 150 houses.

BRIEFS

NEW POWER STATION--Construction of a power station will double Qatar's electricity generating capacity is due to begin early this year. The project, at Al Wusail, 20 km north of Doha, will produce 1,500 mw of electricity and 48 million gallons of desalinated water. At present, Qatar has one major station at Ras Abu Fontas, to the south of the capital, producing 618 mw, and two smaller plants with an output of 210 mw. The new station is designed to meet expected demand for electricity until the end of the century, according to the 'Gulf Times.' Fichtner Consulting Engineers of West Germany are overall consultants for the project. [Excerpt] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 75]

CSO: 4400/298

DUBAYY GAS COMPANY EXPANDS DRILLING

Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 68

[Text] A massive expansion project involving drilling of a number of oil wells, laying of new offshore pipelines connected to the main onland complex at Jabel Ali and building of additional onshore facilities is being undertaken by the Dubai Natural Gas Company Ltd. (Dugas).

The design work on the project costing 90 to 100 million dollars has already started and the project is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 1984, said Harvey D. Wylie, general manager of Dugas and president of Scimitar Oils Ltd., which is managing and operating the complex.

Among the new facilities were the offshore drilling tripod, a 72 km long 16 inch pipeline and the expansion of onshore facilities to handle additional gas and liquids, Wylie said.

A 10 percent increase in liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was estimated in 1984 and if the drilling program was successful, even a 20 percent increase was possible, he added.

Dugas was at present running at a maximum of 98 percent capacity, producing 1,200 to 1,300 tonnes of LPG and about 6,000 to 6,500 barrels of condensate on an average daily. No increase in production was planned this year.

Export

The local consumption of LPG was about five percent and the remaining quantity was being exported to Japan's C-Itoh Corporation under a five year contract. The export this year was likely to be the same as in 1982.

The additional quantity available in 1984 onwards will be supplied to C-Itoh, after meeting the local demands. The surplus will be given to Dubai Aluminum Company.

The export prices had not decreased, though the Dugas price structure was based on the prevailing international market rates under contract with C-Itoh, Wylie said.

The LPG market was firm this year. "We hope there is no weakening in ruling international prices, but it is too early to comment," he said. Although it was difficult to predict the demand pattern, Wylie felt that a fairly strong LPG market was expected in South East Asia.

The prices reached the peak in 1979 and early 1980, declining slowly after 1980. They hit the bottom in 1982. However, the prices increased slightly recently due to Saudi initiative.

Petromin, the Saudi petroleum company raised the propane price by 15 dollar from the beginning of this year. The present price of propane is 250 dollars a tonne and that of butane 255 dollars a tonne.

CSO: 4400/299

BRIEFS

ARAB BANKS OFFER LOAN--A consortium of Arab banks had offered 190 million dollars in loans to the UAE Petroleum Corporation to finance a gas project in Sharja which the Corporation has accepted, it was stated recently. Abu Dhabi Investment Company will raise 25 percent of the loan in cooperation with local and Arab banks while the balance 75 percent of the facility will be made available by the Bahrain-based Gulf International Bank, the Saudi Arab Petroleum Investments Company and by Abu Dhabi National Bank. The project, on commencing operations in May next year, will have a daily production capacity of more than 120 million cubic feet of gas, to reach 320 million at full capacity, enough to supply six power stations in the northern emirates of the UAE besides companies and plants using gas as fuel in their operations. The UAE Petroleum Corporation will pay 54 million dollars in expenses for converting the power stations into using gas instead of liquid fuel and will construct a 200-kilometer pipeline to carry the produced gas to these stations and other oil refineries in the northern part of the country. An agreement signed last November by the UAE Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth, Dr. Manie Saeed Al-Oteiba assigned execution of the project to three western firms at a total cost of 190 million dollars. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 65]

ABU DHABI FUND TO CONTINUE SUPPORT--The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED) will continue honouring its commitments towards projects already signed by the fund despite the budget deficit caused by increase in oil output and revenues, the fund's director general said last week. However, Nasser Al Noweis told the Dubai-based newspaper "a complete revision of the country's internal and foreign policy is needed in the light of the facts produced by the present oil crisis." He said the fund's resources would be affected by the country's readiness and ability to grant financial assistance to other countries. According to western and Arab monetary experts, the United Arab Emirates is still a generous aid donor compared with other countries, Al Bayan quoted Noweis as saying, Noweis listed the priorities that will be followed by the ADFAED--firstly to Arab countries, then to Muslim, and friendly countries in the third world. He added the policy will be to grant loans according to the countries' needs and the vitality of the projects. He stressed the fund never granted loans on the commercial basis. "The interest rate and the grace period will not be affected by the oil crisis," he added. Meanwhile, Mohammed Khorbash, Director of the Foreign Investment Administration at the Ministry of Finance denied that the disturbed

oil market will affect the country's obligations. "It would only lessen the volume of the new commitments. Foreign investment should become a source of income and a channel for financial revenues to increase the country's imports," he was quoted by Al Bayan as saying. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 68]

PETROLEUM COMPANY MERGER--The United Arab Emirates government has decided in principle to merge the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution (ADNOC-FOD) with the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC). The cabinet entrusted the EGPC's board of directors with preparing a study on the financial and administrative implications of the move. The decision of merger came in the light of a memorandum presented by the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Dr. Mana Saeed Al Oteiba. Dr. Oteiba, who is also chairman of EGPC, is to submit a report to the cabinet on the plan for merger. The move is understood to be aimed at unifying the marketing of petrol and petroleum products in the northern emirates. ADNOC-FOD has handled the marketing of such products for the past ten years in the emirate of Abu Dhabi. The UAE cabinet recently issued a directive that all dealings in petrol and petroleum products in the northern emirates was the exclusive right of the EGPC. This move was aimed at preventing clandestine operations in these items such as smuggling UAE-refined petroleum to neighbouring states. The new move is expected to effectively curb any illegal trade in refined petroleum products. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 68]

CSO: 4400/299

EXPLANATION OF HALLMARK TAX GIVEN

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 30 Dec 82 p 3

[Interview with Hamud Qasim Barquq, the director of the office of indirect taxes in the tax department, by Sulayman 'Abd-al-Jabbar Hasan; date and place not specified: "The Damghah [hallmark] Tax and Its Role In Financing the State Treasury"]

[Text] Tax revenue is one of the most important sources of national income in our country, and the state bases its economic and development plans on income from taxes and customs duties, and on revenues from the alms tax and other sources. Various projects are financed through these sources of revenue, and the state uses it to fulfill its obligations to its citizens, satisfy their demands, and provide them with all the necessary services, such as health and medical services, free treatment and education in the villages and cities. It enables the state to provide every citizen with the chance to have a good life with the best education. It allows the state to link the country with a network of roads and to provide means of communications and clean water for all citizens, and electricity for every house. The state also has many obligations toward its citizens which it is obliged to fulfill. At the same time it has claims on its citizens which they are obligated to fulfill. Taxes are one of the claims held by the public treasury. Paying them is one of the duties of a good citizen.

The good citizen always speedily pays his obligations to the state, and he is entitled to raise his head in pride and honor for participating in the building and development of his homeland.

The damghah tax is one type of tax imposed in our country and it is the subject of an interview conducted by an AL-THAWRAH correspondent with Hamud Qasim Barquq, the director general of indirect taxes in the tax department. The text of the interview follows.

First, tax legislation in Yemen.

[Question] When law No 6 of 1979 pertaining to the damghah tax was enacted on 28 February 1979 people were asking about the nature of the damghah tax. They wanted to know whether this tax had existed prior to this date. Could you provide us with a suitable explanation of that?

[Answer] The damghah is a stamp or mark which is affixed or placed on a document or form to indicate the payment of a specific tax.

Since the beginning of our glorious revolution the damghah tax has been a source of state revenue in our country, when law No 18 of 1973 was enacted imposing the damghah tax. Application of this law has faced many difficulties, inasmuch as it was first necessary to know which kind of damghah tax any particular document, receipt, form or action was subject to.

Was it the length damghah, the type damghah, the relative damghah or the progressive damghah? Then you had to consult one of the law's five tables to find out the amount of the tax. This is what made it hard to apply, for both the civil servant and the taxpayer, because it was difficult to become familiarized with the provisions of this law and its appendix of five schedules, which made the law difficult to understand and apply, even for tax department employees at that time attempting to implement it.

Yemeni tax legislators attempted to correct these shortcomings with the enactment of law No 6 of 1979. To apply the provisions of this law it has become sufficient to refer to the text of the article to find out the tax to which a document, action or form is subject, the amount of this tax that is due, and the method of paying it. This is what makes it easy for those who implement the law's provisions to become familiar with it and apply it simply. It is thus clear to us that the damghah tax law is one of the first examples of tax legislation in revolutionary republican Yemen.

For the reasons we have cited this tax was not understood under law No 18 of 1973. Furthermore, there was a shortage of trained personnel in the department to apply this law. The citizens' current sense of obligation to pay the damghah tax is due to the clearly written articles of law No 6 of 1979. A separate section was devoted to each group of related documents and records subject to the tax. One section applied to affidavits, another to applications, and others to copied excerpts, contracts, insurance transactions, banking transactions, and so forth.

The Tax Institute and Its Training Programs

The citizens' sense of obligation to pay the damghah tax is also due to the publicity campaigns being conducted by the tax department in various cities throughout the country by holding lectures, workshops and training programs, by publishing explanatory publications and instructions about the provisions of the law, and by guiding organizations, companies, banks and government departments in the proper application of the law. The tax education institute plays an important part by organizing training programs and lectures and holding workshops on the practical application of this law.

A Lack Of Cooperation

But unfortunately some government organizations and also certain economic establishments such as banks and companies have not cooperated by sending

representatives for training in the practical application of the law's provisions.

Because of the lack of compliance we are encountering difficulties in overseeing the application of the provisions of the articles of the law in those sectors because of the lack of familiarity with it on the part of the concerned employees in those sectors.

We hope that we will become used to having every government organization and every economic establishment send their representatives for training when they are requested in accordance with the programs prepared by the department for the coming fiscal year 1983.

This activity played an important part in increasing the collection of the damghah tax to 100 percent in fiscal year 1979-80 when 33 million riyals were collected, while the take for the 1978-79 fiscal year amounted to 14,752,511 riyals.

Damghah Revenue

[Question] What part does the damghah tax play in financing the public treasury?

[Answer] This part may be seen when we review the figures and percentages of collection of the damghah tax during the period from 1975 to 1981. These figures are as follows:

1975-76: 8,253,562 riyals
1976-77: 25 percent more than the base year
1977-78: 65 percent more than the base year
1978-79: 45 percent more than the base year
1979-80: 400 percent more than the base year
1980 (the transition period): 50 percent more than the base year
fiscal year 1981: 700 percent more than the base year.

The figures for 1982 collection are similar. Many times this amount could have been collected if all of the government agencies, public and private organizations, and citizens had cooperated with the tax department in applying this law. After all, one aspect of this law is that it makes all public organizations and sectors intermediaries between the tax department and citizens who have business with those organizations and sectors. We are confident that this will develop into a wholehearted and universal cooperation so that together we can meet our expectations for increased collection of the damghah tax and thereby increase our national revenue, and so that we can play a part in financing the public treasury and the costs of various projects in the second 5-year plan.

[Question] What, in general, is the role played by the ministries, government departments and public organizations in applying the provisions of law No 6 of 1979 and its implementation schedule No 109 of 1979?

[Answer] These agencies have an important and decisive role in collecting this tax. Law No 6 of 1979 and its implementation schedule clearly state the obligations imposed on each of the agencies for implementing this law.

Article (23) of law No 6 of 1979 stipulates the following:

No civil servant may complete a transaction or take any action for which he is responsible unless he has verified that the damghah tax owed pursuant to this law has in fact been paid. He is obligated to retain any document or anything else that crosses his desk in the course of his work unless the damghah tax that is due has been paid. He must ask the person who is involved in the transaction to pay the damghah tax that is owed. If he refuses to pay, the civil servant is obligated to inform the tax department of this violation so that it can apply the penalties prescribed by law against the violators.

Article (30) of the law also prescribes a penalty for anyone who violates the provisions of this law. These violations apply to anyone who signs, receives or uses a contract, document or anything else for which the tax due has not been paid. This penalty also applies to a civil servant who violates the law by signing, receiving or using a contract, document or anything else for which the tax has not been paid.

The penalty for these infractions is a fine of not less than 10 riyals and not more than 100 riyals, to be imposed as many times as there are violations. In addition, the civil servant is responsible for the tax that is due on a transaction he has completed as part of his job without making sure that the damghah tax has been paid. This is in accordance with the provision of article (16) of the implementation schedule of law No 6 of 1979. Furthermore, each government agency and public organization must deduct the progressive damghah tax and the damghah tax of type that are owed from any sum spent by these agencies whether as salaries, bonuses or other specific amounts of compensation paid by these agencies as part of their expenses, or any kind of payment in accordance with the schedule that accompanies article (56) of law No 6 of 1979, and article (42) of the law.

This tax and any progressive damghah tax or damghah tax of type must be brought to the appropriate tax office during the first 10 days of the month following the preceding month in which the payment was completed. This is in accordance with the example which the department sent to all government agencies which shows clearly the deduction of the damghah tax of type, the progressive damghah tax and the income tax.

A check for the amount of the tax must be enclosed, payable to the appropriate tax office's account in the central bank.

Material Incentives

[Question] Does the law offer any encouragement to people to buy the damghah stamps and use them on documents and legal papers?

[Answer] Ministerial decision No 147 of 1977 states clearly the benefits to taxpayers in the various sectors who purchase damghah stamps from the tax offices in the country's governorates. These benefits are equivalent to a percentage of the amount of stamps purchased. For example:

There is a 15 percent discount for purchasing damghah stamps in amounts of 50 fils.

There is a [illegible] percent discount for purchasing damghah stamps in amounts of a rial.

There are similar discounts for damghah stamps purchased in other amounts, the use of which is determined by the provisions of this law. The percentage of discount for these amounts is determined by ministerial decision.

The Ministries' Obligations

[Question] Law No 6 of 1979 placed specific obligations on certain ministries, according to the nature of their functions and their dealings with the public. Could you indicate some of these ministries and their obligations and what all of them must do to apply the law?

[Answer] If we examine the provisions of law No 6 of 1979 that pertain to the damghah tax and its implementation schedule we can determine some of the activities, records and documents which certain ministries deal with exclusively, and which are subject by law to the damghah tax.

For example, with the Ministry of Economy we find that article (43) of the law and article (23) of its implementation schedule obligates the ministry, which is the agency responsible for registering newly founded companies, to make sure that the damghah tax of type imposed on newly founded stock corporations, those with limited liability, and those that issue shares, to collect the sum of 1,000 riyals from each company when it is founded.

Smaller companies that issue shares and joint liability companies with capital in excess of 50,000 riyals must pay the damghah tax of type amounting to 500 riyals when they are formed.

If, when they are established, the companies referred to above do not pay this tax to the appropriate tax office the Ministry of Economy must refuse to register these companies.

We also find that both the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Economy register businessmen.

The Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Economy register all agents and commercial representatives of foreign companies operating in the republic.

Law No 6 of 1979 makes this registration subject to the damghah tax of type as follows:

1. The damghah tax of type in the amount of 30 riyals must be paid for registration, renewal or amendments in the commercial register.
2. The damghah tax of type in the amount of 50 riyals must be paid for registration of agents or commercial representatives of foreign companies operating in the republic, and for renewing or amending information about them.

The implementation schedule of the law obligates both the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Supply--the two agencies concerned with these activities--to collect this tax and forward it in monthly payments to the appropriate tax offices with the amount of tax owed in cash or by check payable to the account of the appropriate tax office in the central bank. The examples we have given are sufficient.

I would like to add to what I have already said that every ministry and organization that issues licenses or permits must be sure to pay the appropriate damghah tax for each type of permit or license it issues. This is in accordance with the provisions of articles (49), (50) and (51) of law No 6 of 1977.

9123

CS0: 4404/225

TAX DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION DETAILED

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "Tax Department Reorganization"]

[Text] Law number (4) of 1983, which reorganizes the tax department and redefines its functions, has been enacted. Its provisions are as follows:

Chapter 1. Functions of the Department.

Article (1). The tax department is under the authority of the minister of finance. Its function is to implement the tax laws in accordance with the state's general policies.

Article (2). The department will carry out the following specific functions:

1. When so authorized, apply and implement those laws that have been enacted and those decisions that have been issued imposing direct and indirect taxes and duties.
2. Collect taxes and duties owed the state, as well as penalties and fines related to them.
3. Combat tax evasion and take whatever steps are necessary with appropriate agencies to catch violators and corrupt officials who have not paid taxes owed. Disseminate tax information among taxpayers.
4. Propose and Prepare draft legislation related to tax laws, as well as tax schedules and procedures related to their implementation.
5. Carry out studies and offer suggestions relating to improving the tax system, overcoming any shortcomings, and simplifying it.
6. Prepare estimates of the state's general budget revenues from taxes and duties and other income whose collection depends on the department, and submit them to the minister of finance for approval.
7. Prepare a budget proposal for the department and submit it to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

8. Prepare national statistics on the department's collection of the various taxes and duties in comparison with budgetary expectations, and submit them to the minister of finance along with suggestions by the department for increasing the amount collected.

9. Participate in the preparation of purchase agreements and contracts which the state concludes with other countries insofar as mutual tax exemptions and prevention of double taxation are concerned, and submit its findings to the agency concerned.

10. Assume any other functions that the minister of finance may assign to it as provided for by laws or decisions pertaining to the collection of general revenues from taxes, duties and similar sources.

Article (3). The tax department will be organized as follows:

I. The department will be a public bureau consisting of the following:

1. The director of the department.

He will be the chief officer of the department and will supervise its operation, its offices and its branches. He will be appointed by government decision after being nominated by the minister of finance and receiving the approval of the cabinet. He will have the rank of assistant minister and will carry out his duties under the supervision of the minister of finance. His job will be to implement the state's tax policy, manage the department, supervise its administrative units, issue whatever decisions are necessary to implement this policy in accordance with the laws in effect, and collect the various taxes.

He must submit a quarterly report to the minister of finance on the status of the department's operations within a month after the end of each quarter. This report must include accomplishments during that period and the director must state how he intends to cure any deficiencies or shortcomings. It must include program proposals for the next quarter. He will also exercise any additional powers vested in him by law in this capacity, and will issue whatever directives are necessary to carry out the department's functions.

Directly under the authority of the director of the department will be the following:

1. The office of the director of the department, which has the following functions:

a. Review administrative, technical, legal and implementational matters addressed to the director of the department as well as matters emanating from the department's public agencies, its provincial offices, or from any other agency outside the department.

b. Prepare any investigations, studies and statistics authorized by the director of the department, and follow up the implementation of his orders.

c. Prepare materials for the various committee meetings attended by the director of the department and monitor any decisions made at them.

2. The Tax Education Institute. It has the status of a public agency.

3. The public agency for monitoring, investigation, inquiry and gathering statements and information.

4. The public agency for financial and administrative matters.

II. The deputy director of the department.

He will be appointed as second in command in accordance with the civil service law. His job will be to assist the director of the department in implementing the tax policy in accordance with the laws and decisions in effect, and he will have direct supervision over the department's agencies.

III. Direct taxes.

This includes the following two public agencies:

a. The general agency for taxes on corporate profits.

b. The general agency for direct taxes.

IV. The general agency for indirect taxes.

Article (4). The functions of the public agencies mentioned in article (3) above are defined as follows:

a. The Tax Education Institute has the following functions:

1. Train civil servants and provide continued training programs to ensure development, provide the employees of this and other departments with an education in tax matters, and provide new employees with theoretical and practical training in tax matters through the Tax Education Institute.

2. Arrange contacts and coordinate with tax institutes in Arab and friendly non-Arab countries, and with specialized university institutes at home and abroad; devise methods of cooperating with them to exchange information in the areas of training and research.

3. Conduct research in all aspects of the tax laws that the department is applying, and the decisions pertaining to them; conduct comparative studies, gather necessary statistics, plan tax policy and prepare statistics related to the department's activities.

4. The public agency for monitoring, investigation, inquiry and gathering statements and information has the following functions:

1. Gather information and statements about taxpayers from all sources, such as the customs department, the central bank and other banks, and other ministries, departments, agencies and organizations. It will make these statements available to every taxpayer and every provincial office as appropriate, and it will send them one by one to the concerned office.

2. Carry out field investigations on all taxpayers who have been referred from other agencies and provincial offices in order to ascertain each taxpayer's true financial center so that he will fulfill his obligations in keeping with the size of his [financial] activity. It will also conduct inquiries and field investigations each year on several taxpayers selected by a method to be agreed upon with the director of the department. The purpose of this will be to curb tax evasion. It will also initiate legal proceedings against tax evaders of all kinds.

3. Investigate and monitor the activities of the department and its provincial offices to find out what difficulties the department's agencies are facing and to discover any shortcomings in the implementation of the tax laws and suggest methods to correct them.

4. Investigate the activities of civil servants to determine any errors or violations.

5. Investigate technical and financial violations and complaints of employees and taxpayers.

c. The public agency for financial and administrative affairs has the following functions:

1. Devise joint plans and programs to improve the skills of the department's administrative personnel in cooperation with the concerned agencies in the department, and follow up the implementation of these plans and programs after they have been scheduled.

2. Prepare budget proposals and a draft final account statement for the department and its branches; keep its books in accordance with the laws, schedules and regulations in effect.

3. Determine labor and skill level requirements of the department and its branches, and take measures to fulfill these requirements applying all laws, decisions, schedules and directives that have been issued pertaining to civil service affairs.

4. Determine the department's requirements for apparatus, equipment, furniture and office supplies, and provide them by purchasing them; take measures to stockpile these items, and disburse them in accordance with the schedules and regulations that have been issued in that connection.

5. File correspondence that has been sent and received, and monitor the measures taken to circulate it and archive it in accordance with the procedures that have been established in this connection.

6. Copy and print literature, memoranda and reports that are sent by the agencies within the department, and distribute the decisions and internal and external publications that are published by the department after cataloguing, indexing and numbering them, and filing copies of them to facilitate referencing them whenever necessary.

7. Perform internal administrative services for the department, operate and maintain vehicles and all other apparatus and equipment, and perform any other services that may be required.

d. The public agency for direct taxes has the following functions:

1. Supervise implementation of the direct tax laws; monitor all stock-taking, investigation, assessment and collection, and forward this information to the appropriate committees with the exception of matters which concern the public agency for corporate profit taxes.

2. Prepare legislative draft proposals on these taxes, and prepare studies relating to them and decisions for implementing them.

3. Offer technical guidance and respond to inquiries by the department's branches and foreign agencies; prepare statistics and estimates of revenues from direct taxes for the national budget.

e. The public agency for corporate profit taxes has the following functions:

1. Supervise and implement all aspects of taxes on commercial and industrial profits. This applies to companies, and includes financial companies of various sorts, public organizations, public companies and partnerships whenever they pursue activity which by its nature is subject to statutory taxes on profits or on operation. This also applies to foreign taxpayers whatever their legal status might be.

2. Prepare, in coordination with the public agency for direct taxes, the portions of proposed tax legislation that pertain to companies, in accordance with the above specifications in the preceding paragraph, as well as decisions implementing the laws.

3. Provide technical guidance and reply to inquiries pertaining to companies.

4. Prepare estimates of revenues for the national budget from these corporate taxes.

f. The public agency for indirect taxes has the following functions:

1. Supervise implementation of the indirect tax laws, supervise [the collection of] other duties and revenues, and monitor all the work of investigation and collection of these taxes.

2. Prepare legislation proposals for these taxes and duties and other revenues; prepare studies related to them and decisions for implementing them.
3. Provide technical guidance and reply to inquiries of department branches and other agencies; prepare estimates of revenues for the national budget from direct taxes, duties and other revenues.

Article (5). With the exception of the taxes which are collected by the public agency for corporate profit taxes, each tax office in the governorates will be responsible for implementing other specific direct and indirect tax laws which the department is authorized to implement. The tax offices will evaluate taxpayers, conduct an inquiry, make an assessment, collect the taxes due, and remit them to the specialized committees. They will keep account records for every taxpayer indicating taxes owed and taxes paid. It will take all legal steps necessary to protect the right of the state to collect what it is owed in accordance with the regulation defining the directorship of the department.

Article (6). The public agencies mentioned in this decision will be divided into agencies and sections. The detailed function of each will be defined by decision of the minister of finance.

Article (7). Tax offices will be set up in each governorate by decision of the minister of finance on the basis of a request by the director of the department after consultation with the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform. Upon receiving the approval of the minister, the director of the department will promulgate a decision to divide into agencies, branches and divisions according to the requirements of the situation.

Article (8). The number of employees in the department, their ranks, and their remuneration will be determined by decision of the minister of finance on the basis of a request by the director of the department.

Article (9). The decision of the Command Council regarding law No 14 of 1977 relating to the reorganization of the tax department is nullified, as are any decisions which conflict with the provisions of this law.

Article (10). The minister of finance must promulgate the decisions necessary to implement it.

Article (11). This law becomes effective as of the date it is enacted and published in the official newspaper.

Issued at the national palace in Sanaa on 30 Rabi' al-Awwal 1403 (AH), which corresponds to 14 January 1983.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the people's general assembly

9123

CSO: 4404/225

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS FACILITY--An agreement was signed yesterday at the State Oil and Mineral Resources Organization between our country and a Japanese company. On the basis of this agreement the company will build a gas bottling plant in al-Hudaydah with a production capacity of 24,000 cylinders per day. The plant will have a storage capacity of 4,000 tons. The agreement was signed for Yemen by Minister of State 'Ali 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Bahr, who is also chairman of the State Oil and Mineral Resources Organization and a member of the permanent committee. The agreement was signed for the company by an official of its Middle East branch. In a statement to Saba' News Agency the minister said that this project is being implemented in accordance with the directives of our leader and guide Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the people's general assembly. The assembly has emphasized to the organization that it is necessary to provide the needs of the citizens at the lowest cost and productivity must be improved to achieve this goal. It pointed out that after the project is completed the retail price of a cylinder of gas will be 20 riyals. The Saba' News Agency has learned that the project is scheduled for completion 15 months from the date that the agreement was signed. The signing ceremony was attended by the director of the oil company and several officials of the organization. [Text] [Sana AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 5 Jan 83 p 2] 9123

CS0: 4404/225

MORE LEADERS OF ARMED GROUPS SIDE WITH KARMAL REGIME

Pakistani Groups Denounced

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 2 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

"At present conditions, the revolution has every right upon all of us. And, every compatriot should be careful so that others ought not deceive their fellow compatriots or lead them on the wrong ways. Similarly, the preservation of the gains of the glorious Saur Revolution, is too, one of the important duties for which every patriotic and revolutionary compatriot is obliged", so said Sheer Jan, one of the leaders of the armed groups who had come to the side of the revolutionary Government some time ago and now chief of the security post of the Qalai Pirak village of the Mirbacha Kot district in an interview with the Kabul New Times.

Sheer Jan was a driver in the Balkh province and supported his life with the wage which he got from his work. But, unfortunately due to the pressure, torture and warnings of the "Jamiat" band, he was forcibly joined to the band.

He added: "I had a peaceful and happy life and unfortunately, the man-slayers who under the instructions of their masters do not let anybody to have a peaceful life and have the aim to create unrest among the people, threatened me many times and forced me to abandon my job and join them. They said, "If you do not do so, you will not be alive". I had no other alternative except to join them, and they brought me to Pakistan. For a long, I had been with them in Pakistan and Iran and visited the military camps in the soil of Pakistan. In Pakistan, the so-called "Jamiat Islami" band organised a regiment composed of terrorists and man-slayers and called it as 'Arbab Pati' regiment". The fugitives are trained and armed by the officers and military instructors of the United States, China and other countries and are despatched to the territory of Afghanistan."

In responding to another question, Sheer Jan said: "The ringleaders of counter-revolutionary bands in Pakistan are against each other. Everyone of them say that he is important and the rest should be under his leadership, and the other, due to his selfishness, consider he is more important than the others. Such cases cause clashes and quarrels between the men of these bands. And, most of their men, are thinking of fleeing from the camps and want to return to their homeland, and as we all know, the military government of Pakistan prevents them to join their revolutionary Government, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, if it was not so, there would be no one there."

"The ugly deeds of counter-revolutionary groups," he went on to say, "forced us to return to our homeland at any cost, therefore, I along with a number of my group members and a number of weapons and armaments, returned to our homeland. On my departure, the leaders of counter-revolution thought that I was going to Afghanistan for destruction, but, I along with my 25 men, 15 pieces of Kalashnikov of Egypt and Chinese make and other ammunitions, came to the side of our popular and progressive Government".

Explaining the signifi-

cance of the security posts and the formation of revolutionary defence groups, Sheer Jan said: the existence of revolutionary defence groups and the soldiers of revolution, is very important to defend the villages, district and the region, and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of our revolutionary country as a whole. The enemies of the people and the homeland have had no courage to come a step closer to our region since the establishment of resistent groups in the Mir Bacha Kot district. Few months ago, they attacked our region twice with their baseless hope, but, they received jaw-breaking response from us and since then, they lost the courage to attack the villages of our district."

In his message to other compatriots, he said: "Please convey my message to all my compatriots and say to them that the homeland belongs to all of us and you, and she had every right upon us. We and you have enjoyed with the soil, water and all her natural resources, and have grown with her natural wealth, therefore, it is the duty of all the youth of the country that they should organise the resistent groups and thus to preserve and safeguard the homeland and defend the revolution and its gains.

Rebel Leaders Lacking Islamic Impact

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 3 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

"I swear that none of the deceived Afghans have the desire to remain in the Pakistani territory, but the point is that, they are surrounded and are not given permission to return to their homeland."

This was stated by Abdul Wasi one of the formerly deceived men who by taking benefit of the General Amnesty decree has laid down his arms and has joined the revolutionary state, in an interview to the Kabul New Times recently.

He added, had the Pakistan police not prevented the return of Afghans to their homeland, even a single Afghan would have not been ready to remain in the Pakistani military camps and live a miserable life in the soil of Pakistan".

Abdul Wasi who is now one of the patriots and the commander of the security post of his district, is a young and energetic man.

He introduced himself as a resident of the Zakir Sharif village, Daman district of the Kandahar province.

Answering enthusiastically, the question put by the reporter of the Kabul New Times, he said, "I am one of the followers of Sayed Bahawoddin Jan and was deceived by the enemies' propaganda and joined the band of Fediani Islam. I was a member of the band for sometime and then formed a 34 men group and was appointed its commander. In order to provide weapons for my group I went to Pakistan, he went on

to say, and referred to Ismatullah the arms stock keeper of Sebghatullah Mujaddadi and requested him to prepare me with weapons."

"He gave me a heavy machine-gun, a D.P. machine-gun, two pieces of 303 bore rifles, a mortar and 56 pieces of Chinese made machine-guns. I distributed the weapons to the members of my group. Then I started committing anti-human and anti-Islamic actions.

For instance, we stole 4 oil tankers and 4 dump trucks with their personnel and sent them to Pakistan to Sebghatullah Mujaddadi, leader of the band. He sold them all and spent the money lavishly for his personal welfare

Abdul Wasi added "by receiving money from the imperialistic countries and the money we forcibly recovered from our people, and sent it to him Mujaddadi, had free hand to lead a luxurious life. He was paying thirty thousand rupees monthly just for the rent of his office in Peshawar. This way, we understood that for what and for whom are we fighting? They were leading us to killing our brothers and destructions of the public wealth. They themselves were living luxuriously

As we observed by our own eyes that no impact of Islam and Islamic affairs were seen in their daily actions. All of our people have as well known the real faces of these so-called leaders. They have recogn-

ized them as well as they are not defenders of Islam but the enemies of it and all the deceived people have as well perceived by present that the so-called leaders are trading on them. By now all the deceived people are ready to return to their homeland but they are surrounded and are being prevented of coming back to their homeland.

If the special representatives of the bands realise that a person intend to return home or is disgusted of the inhuman actions of the bands they would immediately kill him.

They, by any cost are preventing the people from returning to their ancestral soil.

Answering a question he said, when the general amnesty decree was proclaimed and Sayed Bahawoddin Jan was surrendered to the state I and all members of my group laid down their arms and joined our revolutionary state. With the surrender of our leader

Sayed Bahawoddin Jan to the revolutionary state, the counter-revolutionary groups attacked on us and beat me so much that I fell in bed for two months. The counter-revolutionaries brand us infidels those who surrender to our revolutionary state. However we by God's grace, have been and are Muslims and no one of us is against Islam and all of our actions are according to the fundamentals of the religion of Islam.

At the end, he said, we have formed a security post in our district by now and are utmost satisfied with serving our revolutionary state and the people. We make all efforts to rebuild the destructions and ruins of the past. We make endeavours to build a flourishing, prosperous and tranquil society void of every kind of exploitation of man by man, by the assistance and leadership of the party and the revolutionary state. This is our desire and this is our action.

Rebels Disrupting Economy

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 4 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] "My dear compatriots who are living beyond the borders of the country and have been deceived by the hostile propaganda of the enemies of revolution and the homeland, I wish you to stop the battle and killing your brothers and to join your party and revolutionary state as soon as possible."

This was stated by Eshan Baba formerly mem-

ber of the so-called Islamic band as a message to his compatriot brothers recently.

He added, the enemies of our revolution and people by different tricks and deceits are making use of every kind of plots, conspiracies and propaganda against our popular state. Under various pretexts such as Islam is in danger in Afghanistan.

the infidels have come to our country and the like they deceive our youths and organize them in their groups. They make use of every kind of activities for creating obstacles in the path of the evolution of the revolution and its gains but in result except being disgraced and fail in their ominous actions can not obtain any thing else.

Answering a question that how and by whom he was attracted to the counter revolutionary groups Eshan Baba said, I have been living in the old Baghlan and was passing a tranquil life. I was going to my shop in the Baghlan city daily and was busy with my treatment. In a time a man called commander Bashir of the so-called Islamic party appeared in the Baghlan and strated counter revolutionary activities with his group and rallied a number of the people around him and I was one of them. After sometime he started destruction of the public wealth. He set fire to shops of the city which included my shop too."

On the order of this treacherous man he went on, the Spinzar school was also set on fire. There are hundreds examples of the distruction acts of this group. In brief, the conduct of blood sucking Bashir who was the commander of the band caused dissatisfaction in most of the members of the band and we were waiting the time to be able to join our revolutionary st-

ate. It was at this time when the decree on general amnesty was proclaimed and I along with twenty armed men joined the revolutionary state and our revolutionary state warmly welcomed us.

After joining our party and revolutionary state he added we started to form revolution defending groups and in a short period of time attracted over 180 people. They all have taken arms and are in defence trench of their region. Likewise, we are carrying popular and revolutionary publicity among the masses and have enlightened around five thousand people of the region who have percieved the realities of the revolution and its gains by now and will never be decieved by the enemies propaganda. Similarly we have formed district council of the National. Fatherland Front, this confident base of the toiling people in the country, in our region and our people with a total confidence are organized in it and have over 150 members at present.

In the past the counter revolutionary groups tried to stop people paying to the revolutionary state but as a result of the unity and organization of our people and annihilation of the counter revolutionary groups, the inhabitants of the region now pay sincerely and timely the land tax to the concerned offices of the state.

Eshan Baba added: we

also have some proposals to our party and the revolutionary state. We want that the hospital of the old Baghlan should be rebuilt, agricultural cooperatives should be established by its responsible authorities. Our people are ready to serve and cooperate with the education directorate of the Baghlan in building the boys and the girls' schools of the province. We hope to extend education increase the number of schools in our region as soon as possible. Our people are disgusted of the misery, sufferings and destructions caused by the counter revolution. They don't want their children to be raised illiterate and uneducated any more. Our people have had a rich culture in the length of our history and present when the treacherous groups to the ho-

meland are destroying schools are injuring the hearts of our every patriotic citizen.

At the end of his interview, he added, "call on compatriots especially soldiers, members of the resistance groups and solidiers of the revolution, all the workers, peasants and toilers of the country, not to waste a single moment of their life without revolutionary work and struggle for the advance and progress of the homeland. They should take benefit of every minute of their life and give no opportunity to the enemies to decieve the people from now on or destroy any school or institution. This is the revolutionary task of every patriotic citizen and every Afghan has the responsibility to discharge his national mession.

CSO: 4600/527

ISSUANCE OF COUPONS IMPROVING FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 5 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

As many as 250,000 food-stuff coupons have been distributed through the employee's cooperative in the centre and provinces for the year 1362 HS showing an increase of 10 per cent compared with last year," a source of the employees' cooperative told the Kabul New Times.

From the above total number, the quota for the centre is 140,000 and the rest is allocated for provinces.

The allotment for the bachelor coupon holders is 28 kgs of flour while for the married ones 56 kgs per month", the source went on.

"To provide better facilities", the source added, "along with the 26 sale outlets operating in the city, 31 additional outlets are open to supply the citizens their needed commodities at a reasonable price. And in order to better distribute the goods, three more sale outlets will be opened soon at the crowded areas of the city.

A sufficient quantity of flour, cooking oil, tea, clothes, washing soap, clothes, textiles, bath soap, teeth cream, stationery, rice, powd-

ered milk, footwear, and other items have been procured and will be supplied to the cooperative members at a reasonable price in a bid to stabilise the prices in the local markets on the one hand and to support the members financially on the other.

The prices for the commodities are subsidized by the state, and the state budget bears a considerable loss for the sake of the well being of the people."

To prevent any unnecessary delay in the transportation work, we have established contacts with the transportation department of the Transport Ministry to carry the quota of the province in due time and so far 50 per cent of the quota has been shipped to the provinces. The cooperative department has procured sufficient goods at its stocks. Various clothes, footwear, matches, soap, and other items are sufficient at our disposal. A contract for procurement of black and green tea has been concluded with the Indian Government and it is hoped that the commodity will be soon

delivered to the cooperative members.

The source further explained the contracts concluded for procurement of the goods and said:

The contracts have been made to procure 20.9 thousand tons of cooking oil, ten thousands tons of black and green tea, ten thousands of rice, 20 million blades, three thousands electric ovens, 200,000 switch and sockets, 250,000 lamps. According to a separate contract the Soviet Union will deliver clothes worth Afs six million, 41 thousand matches boxes, 2.9 thousand soaps and others to the department. Similar contracts are also concluded with the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic for commodities like powdered milk, stationeries, pressure cookers, boilers, various ovens, various stoves, mixers and others. It is expected that the above commodities will be delivered to the government employees' cooperative till the second half of the current Afghan year.

CSO: 4600/528

DHAKA CONDEMNS ATTACK ON AL-AQSA MOSQUE

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 15 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The Government and the people of Bangladesh have been deeply shocked by the attempt of the Zionist forces to desecrate the holy Al Aqsa mosque on March 11.

A Foreign Office spokesman on Monday said that the act of the armed group which included members of the armed forces of Israel was another proof of the conspiracy and evil designs of the Zionists against the Islamic Ummah and its holy Shrines.

The spokesman said that Bangladesh condemned this irresponsible and provocative act in the strongest possible terms. Bangladesh also called upon all the peace loving nations and people of the world to unitedly face this challenge to international law, peace and security by the Zionist forces and to prevent any recurrence of such grave incidents.

Bangladesh also reiterated its determination to participate in all measures taken to resist such outrage on the religious sentiments of the Muslims, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4600/1940

ERSHAD ON DECENTRALIZATION, THANA ELECTIONS

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 15 Mar 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H M Ershad has stressed the need for closer cooperation among the people, officers and representatives at thana-level and the Government in implementing reforms in various fields taken up by the present Government.

The CMLA said, "Democracy will be restored in the country. The elections at thana-level will be held this year while those at national level will take place in the latter part of next year".

Addressing the representatives of local government and cooperatives of Dhaka division at Deaf and Dumb School premises near Asad Gate in the city, the CMLA said that peace and harmony were required for the restoration of democracy. He called for discarding the path of violence and anarchy and said that peace and stability was essential for the implementation of different mass-oriented and reformative measures taken by the Government.

Mr Mahburbur Rahman, Minister for Local Government, Rural Development Cooperatives and Religious Affairs presided over the function. Major General Abdur Rahman, Zonal Martial Law Administrator, Zone A was also present at the dias.

The function was also attended by members of the Council of Ministers and senior civil and military officials.

The CMLA who welcomed 20 thousand strong audience and presented them with a self-composed poem said that the sole aim of his Government was to establish a new Bangladesh free from repression, deprivation and exploitation. "I shall sacrifice the last drop of my blood in fulfilling the trust of the people reposed on me", he said.

Recalling in brief the historical background of our independence struggle and people's expectations, Gen Ershad said that the people fought for their independence in 1757 under the leadership of Nawab Sirajuddaula and took up arms again in 1857. "The memorial at Bahadur Shah Park recalls the sacrifices of the Bangalis who laid down their lives in 1857".

Gen Ershad said that the Bangalis had the greatest contributions in eking out independence in 1947 but their dreams remained unfulfilled.

The CMLA said that in 1952 the Bangalis strongly opposed when the then rulers tried to impose Urdu as the state language. "We voiced our protest and demanded Bangla to be the state language".

In a voice choked with emotion, the CMLA said, "The people of Bangladesh squarely faced the conspiracy to impose Urdu and upheld the cause of Bangla. Bangla is the language of our mothers, our fathers, our rivers and birds".

The CMLA said that when exploitation reached its peak, the people of Bangladesh launched a war of Independence in 1971 and a free and sovereign Bangladesh was achieved through the sacrifices of millions of souls.

The CMLA said that despite supreme sacrifices, the sufferings of the people were not over. "We have seen the killing of democracy. We have seen how people were gunned down. We remember the political party which did all these. We remember the leaders of that party".

Gen Ershad said that deprivations of the people prevailed despite the political change in 1975 and the dreams of the people remained unfulfilled.

The CMLA said that the present Government took over after closely studying the existing situation of the country.

Briefly narrating the aims of the Government and its achievements since it took over, Gen Ershad said that people-oriented reformatory programmes had been launched, wastage and unnecessary expenditures cut down and anarchy stopped.

Gen Ershad said that corruption, which had spread over everywhere of our national life was yet to be weeded out. Describing corruption as our number one enemy, Gen Ershad said: "Corruption is deep-rooted. The Government, alone cannot remove corruption. We need cooperation from all concerned in fighting out this monster".

Decentralisation

Regarding the decentralisation of administration through thana administration, Gen Ershad said that this had been done to reach the administration at the door step of the people. "We have seen the sufferings of the people. Lofty promises in the past did not change their lots. Those who changed their lots overnight through corrupt means went unpunished.

Reiterating his Government's avowed policy to change the lot of the people of 68 thousand villages of the country; Gen Ershad said that decentralisation of administration and judiciary aimed at taking both administration and judiciary to the doorsteps of the people. Twenty four officers had been sent to thana to look after the problems of the people".

Describing the task of changing the lot of the people as a difficult one, Gen Ershad sought the cooperation of all in this respect.

"If you do not cooperate in making the decentralisation attempts a success, we shall all be destroyed. People thana administration and government must work hand in hand in this direction" he said.

Announcing Government's decision to restore democracy in the country, Gen Ershad said that nowhere in the world a Martial Law government spoke about restoration of democracy, but he added "we shall; restore democracy".

Gen. Ershad said that thana parishad election would be held this year to be followed by general election by next yearend.

Describing thana administration as the focal point of administration, the CMLA urged the people to elect honest, sincere, selfless and dedicated people as their representatives so that they would serve them better.

Gen. Ershad said that our politics should not be centred around any individual or palace rather it should be politics of people. "Self aggrandisement should not be our motto. The welfare of the people should be left uppermost.

Referring to the proposed dialogue between the Government and political parties, Gen. Ershad said that the Government would duly consider advice and suggestions of the political parties and would also accept them, if found acceptable.

"We did not try to impose our decision nor we will try to do it in future", he said.

Referring to the students demonstration of February 14, Gen Ershad deplored the tendency to solve problems through anarchy. The problems of the students could be solved peacefully across the table. He regreted that the student leaders did not respond to his call to sit together and renewed his call. Gen. Ershad urged the representatives to prevail upon this students who were misguided. "The students are our sons and brothers. They are future hopes of the nation", he said.

Defending the industrial and drug policies of the Government, Gen Ershad said that those were pragmatic and suited the interests of the people. "There were pressures from home and abroad" to discard the policies but we did not succumb to the pressures.

Gen Ershad said that the industrial policy would help flourish private industries, people would get job opportunities and the country would be benefitted.

Gen. Ershad said that the nationalised industries suffered loss for years together. "we cannot keep our industries as losing concerns any more. Our economy does not permit it".

Gen Ershad who returned from the Non-aligned summit on Saturday, said that the world was interested about Bangladesh. "They have heard about our War of Independence. They want to know what we are doing for our people. They love us. They want we prosper".

Gen Ershad said that the Government was considering a proposal to rename 'thana' as 'upo zilla' (sub-district) describing thana as a legacy of the colonial rule. "Thana means police station. This connotation does not suit us any more. The new thana administration is no longer mere police administration.

Gen Ershad announced that the Government would make an extra allocation of Tk 50 lakhs for each thana during the next financial year. The thana administration would be empowered to spend it according to their plans.

"Please take up local projects and spend the amount yourself. There will not be any interference from the Government. Hope you will spend the money judiciously. Government will finance its normal projects", he said.

Describing population explosion as the number one problem of the country, Gen. Ershad called upon the audience to motivate the people to adopt family planning. "The country cannot afford to have a population of more than 10 crore. No government would be able to ensure food and clothing to the people if the population goes beyond 10 crore", he said. Adding he said. "If we want to live as human beings, we must check population explosion."

Gen. Ershad deplored that in past repression and oppression went on the country's womenfolk and said that effective measures must be taken to fully utilise the services of our womenfolk who constituted near 50 per cent of our population.

"Women are our mothers and sisters. We must safeguard their interests", he said. Gen. Ershad urged the menfolk to be kind and sympathetic towards women who had suffered a lot in the past.

Stressing the need for turing Bangladesh as a self-reliant nation, Gen ERshad said that with abundant resources and manpower, there was no reason as to why Bangladesh would lag behind and continuously depend on foreign help and assistance. He said that due to excessive dependence on foreign aid, Gen Ershad said that due to this, the prices of kerosene, and agricultural inputs could not be kept within the reach of the commonman.

Gen Ershad said that the country could not make much headway probably since there was no sense of direction. How we have a clear sense of direction and let us promise that we shall not live as beggars.

Gen Ershad said, "we fought a war of independence. Let us now bury our differences in rank and file and irrespective of caste and creed and party affiliations. Let us build a new Bangladesh. Let us build our country where posterity could live with their heads high."

Earlier Mr Nurul Islam, headmaster Rani Bilashmani High School, Gazipur read out an address of welcome. Khandker Nurul Hossain from Faridpur Jahanara Wazed from Jamalpur, Mr Matiur Rahman from Tangail, Mr Keramat Ali [name indistinct] from Mymensingg and Mr Saad Zaglul from Dhaka briefly narrated the local problems of their districts and urged the Government to solve them.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS DESCRIBED

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 12 Mar 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Shamsuddin Ahmed]

[Text] The proposed national dialogue between the Martial Law authorities and the political leaders will centre round the constitutional amendments visualised by the Government to give more power to Parliament and a role to the Armed Forces in the affairs of the state.

Sources close to the Government told this Correspondent that the dialogue will begin from March 26. The talks will be held separately with political leaders, intellectuals drawn from different walks of life and enlightened citizens. The meeting will be informal with no set agenda.

A political source interpreted that the idea of the participation of the armed forces in the state affairs does not necessarily mean their physical involvement in the government. It's more of a concept that will help change the attitude of the civilians towards the armed forces and vice versa.

Another source told this Correspondent in a lighter vein, unlike in the trend of politics in 60s many political parties these days want to encourage a section or sections of the Armed Forces to help them take over state power. Then why not regularise it, he posed a question.

Broadly, the CMLA will exchange views with them on all major issues and problems facing the nation so that there is no communication gap and lack of understanding, the sources said.

They said, the talks are intended to ascertain views of the political leader and others as to how future Parliament could be made more responsible.

Instead of confining all powers to one office (President) and one House (Bangabhaban) the Government wants to decentralise responsibility and ensure that all burden and problems of running and managing the affairs of the state. It is felt in Bangladesh where problems are more than the resources, responsibility should be shared by many instead of one.

Another amendment to the Constitution visualised by the Government is pertaining to the number of political parties. It is stipulated that the parties

failing to bag certain percentage of votes in the election will cease to operate. The logic behind it is to check growth of too many parties which, the present administration believes, are confusing the nation.

The sources said, the Government has already decided to amend the Constitution. It is well if a consensus is reached in the talks on constitutional issues otherwise the Government may carry through the amendment through referendum instead of imposing on the people.

About national elections, the sources said, it is not simply physically possible for holding it before December 1984. Before that elections to union parishads and municipalities and municipal corporations are programmed by the end of this year. For this preparations are a foot. This will follow elections to the thana and zilla parishads, possibly in March next year.

Thereafter, the sources said, the Government proposes to revive full-scale political activities in preparation for election to parliament.

They said, it may be required to re-adjust and delimitate of wards union parishads and the constituencies of Parliament which will take a good deal of time. Taking all this in view Parliament election is not physically possible before the end of 1984.

CSO: 4600/1935

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF NEW PRC ENVOY

12 March Reception Remarks

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Mar 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] "The bond of friendship between China and Bangladesh dates back over two thousand years and it will be more stronger in the years to come. Both the countries in the past have fought the forces of imperialism and colonialism and still fighting to safeguard and consolidate national independence and sovereignty."

This observation was made by the new Chinese Ambassador in Bangladesh Mr Xiao Xiang Qian at a reception in his honour at a local hotel on Saturday afternoon by the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association.

The meeting was presided over by Mirza Golam Hafiz President of the Association.

Mr Xiao further said that in the 11th century Srijnan Atisa Dipankar a scholar of Bangladesh went to China in search of knowledge and he breathed his last in Lasha the capital of Tibet. His name is not only known to the people of China and Bangladesh but he still finds a place in the list of world renowned scholars.

Recalling the visits of Premier Chou En-Lai and President Leu Shao-Chi to Dhaka in 1964 and 1966 respectively Mr Xiao said the Chinese people still remember the flavour of rousing reception accorded to those leaders.

The Chinese people he said, have a great love and admiration for the struggling people of Bangladesh. He expressed his firm hope that the people of Bangladesh through hard work will develop more and more the national economy and bring prosperity to their country.

He declared that the people of China will always stand by the people of Bangladesh in times of need.

Mr. Xiao highly appreciated the role played by the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association in promoting friendship between the two countries. He also expressed his gratitude to Mirza Ghulam Hafiz and Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan in this regard.

Earlier welcoming the new Chinese envoy Mirza Ghulam Hafiz said that the friendship between the two countries will flow eternally like the waters of Yolo Jangbo (Brahmaputra).

He recalled with gratitude the support given by the Chinese people and Government on various national issues in international forums and said that China is a tested friend of Bangladesh.

Mirza Hafiz said that no power on earth will be able to break the friendly relations of the two countries

The office-bearers and prominent members of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association were also introduced to the new Ambassador and Madame Xiao.

The function was rounded off with a session of patriotic songs by Rishij Shilpi Goshthi led by Fakir Alamgir.

Friendship Society Anniversary

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 20 Mar 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mr Xiao Xiang Qian Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh said in Dhaka on Saturday that friendship between Bangladesh and China had now entered a new phase.

Mr Xiao said that Bangladesh and China which had been cooperating with each other in the task of the national development had now consolidated their friendly ties.

The Chinese Ambassador was speaking at a function organised by Bangladesh-China Friendship Society in celebration of 30 years of its existence.

Presided over by Mirza Golam Hafiz President Bangladesh-China Friendship Society the function was addressed among others by Mr Ataur Rahman Khan first president of the Society and Kazi Zafar Ahmed Mr Sirajul Hossain Khan Mr Ali Ashraf Mirza Abdul Halim Vice presidents and Mr Abdul Matin Chairman; publication sub-committee of the society.

The Chinese Ambassador said that Bangladesh and China which shared the same sad experience in the past were now engaged in preserving their independence and achieving economic emancipation of their people. Both the countries should now support each other and learn from each other; he said.

Mr Xiao said that people of the two countries were bound by friendly ties since ancient times and hoped that the friendship between the two countries 'will continue to flow like the river Brahmaputra.'

He said that the co-operation between Bangladesh and China in the areas including industries trade and commerce and culture had been increasing.

In this context Mr. Xiao referred to the visit of Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad to China and said that during the visit leaders of Bangladesh and China had contributed to further strengthening of the friendly ties between the two countries.

He said "Since long the land and people of Bangladesh are known to the people of China. The Chinese travellers who visited this land had described it in their books as a rich and fertile land full of music."

Terming Atisa D. pankar a Buddhist scholar and monk who travelled from Bangladesh to Tibet in China as the symbol of friendship between the two countries. He said that like the people of Bangladesh the people of China were proud of Atisa.

Mr. Xiao said that the friendship between Bangladesh and China was 'important' and we must work together to strengthen it."

Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan in his brief speech recalled the activities of the society during the initial years and hoped that the friendly ties between Bangladesh and China would grow from strength to strength.

Mirza Golam Hafiz in his speech paid tributes to the political leaders, scientists journalists of both Bangladesh and China who had made significant contributions to the growth of friendly ties between the two countries.

Kazi Zafar Ahmed said that the friendship between Bangladesh and China was proven as whenever Bangladesh had faced threats from expansionist forces, China had come forward to support it.

Mr. Sirajul Hossain Khan said that China had played an active role during Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He said that people of Bangladesh hoped that in case of any external aggression China would be by the side of Bangladesh.

The function was rounded off with a cultural and film show.

CSO: 4600/1937

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIONS FALLS IN FIRST HALF 1982-1983

Dhaka HOLIDAY in English 12 Mar 83 p 8

[Article by Jaglul Alam]

[Text] Industrial production in most of the major industries of the country, particularly in the public sector during the first half of the current financial year declined considerably. The monthly average output of all commodities was lower than the output of the fiscal 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Average monthly production of jute textiles in the current fiscal year was 48,946 metric tons as against 49,746 metric tons during the fiscal 1981-82, indicating a shortfall of 3.3 per cent of the target stipulated for the half yearly production during the current fiscal year.

The monthly average production of cotton yarn during the period was 81.85 lakh pounds as against 84.34 lakh pounds during the average monthly production of the previous fiscal year indicating a 16.5 per cent shortfall.

During the period under review production of cotton cloth climbed down to 34.61 percent. The average monthly production of cotton cloth in the current fiscal year was 52.93 lakh yards as against 66.64 lakh yards of the last financial year.

During the current fiscal year the average monthly production of cement stood at 19.909 metric tons as against 27,464 metric tons in 1981-82 which showed a 21 percent shortfall to its stipulated target.

Production and processing of shrimps and froglegs during the period under review also went down by about 34 percent.

Average monthly output levels during July-December 1982 in commodities like steel ingots, M. S. products, etc. were also substantially lower than those during the similar period in 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Only exceptions are soyabean oil, fertilizer and tea. Production of tea during July-December 1982 was slightly higher whereas the production of soyabean and fertilizer was substantially higher.

During the period production of urea went up by about 11 percent while the monthly average production of soyabean oil increased by 30 per cent.

Export

Since the overall industrial production in the first half of the current fiscal year was unimpressive, export earning from the manufactured goods during the period under review was not also satisfactory. At the same time the country earned about 58 crore takas per month on average from jute goods which was less by about one and a half per cent than the target. Export target during the same period fell short by 33.9 per cent in paper and allied products, 25 percent in handicrafts and 33.3 percent in hosiery, specialised textiles and household linens.

Although Export earnings in some areas like tea, frozen fish and food etc were on the increase, total amount earned in terms of foreign exchange during the period was not favorable.

It is gathered that production in two major industrial sectors like jute and textiles during the period under review was not satisfactory due to the clumsy, handing over process of a number of jute and textile mills to the former Bangladeshi owners.

The process continued for over three months and some cases are yet to be finalised. As a result the management of the disputed mills could not pay attentions towards the production abilities of those industries. For that reason production in those mills hampered considerably.

One of the major causes of the poor performance of the industries is that many of the industrial units are now facing difficulties for their acute shortage of running capital. In many cases production was hindered as the industrialists were very much worried with their unsold stocks of goods which was caused by the continuous stagnation in national economy.

Poor performance in industrial production continued till December, 1982. During the month the production of jute textiles climbed down to 48 thousand metric tons as against 52.5 thousand metric tons in December 1981. Production of mustard oil, rubber products, electric lamps etc. also declined considerably during December, 1982.

CSO: 4600/1936

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LEADER VISITS--President Gen Ziaul Huq of Pakistan will visit Bangladesh shortly. This was disclosed by Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt Gen H M Ershad to the newsmen at Zia International Airport on Saturday on his return from New Delhi after leading the Bangladesh delegation at the seventh Non-aligned summit. The CMLA said that during his stay in New Delhi he had talks with the Pakistani President. The visit of the Pakistani President would be preceded by the visit of Pakistani Foreign Minister. General ERshad said that he had extended invitations to world leaders he met during the Non-aligned summit Algerian President Chadli Benjadid and Cuban leader Fidel Castrol had expressed their desire to visit Bangladesh soon, he said. [Text] [Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 13 Mar 83 p 1]

ENVOYS TO CANADA, EEC--Dhaka, Mar 28 (BSS)--The government has assigned its two foreign mission chiefs with additional responsibility of representing the country. The government's decision to concurrently accredit country's present high commissioner to Canada, Major General (Retd) K. M. Safiullah, as the new high commissioner of Bangladesh to the South American Republic of Guyana, Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. The decision to concurrently accredit Mr Manzoor Ahmed Chowdhury, the present Bangladesh ambassador to Belgium as the country's ambassador to the European Economic Communities, was separately announced. [Text] [BK281250 Dhaka BSS in English 0645 GMT 28 Mar 83] 9459 •

CSO: 4600/1006

G. K. REDDY ON FRAMEWORK FOR GENEVA TALKS

Madras THE HINDU in English 11 Mar 83 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, left today after a series of exchanges with the leaders of a number of non-aligned countries on the Afghan question, before going to Moscow at the end of this month for further talks on the subject with the Soviet Government as a prelude to a similar discussion later on in Washington.

He has been able to evolve in the course of his consultations with the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Sultan Ali Keshimand, the President of Pakistan, General Zia-ul-Haq, and the Prime Minister of Iran, Mr. Mir Hussein Musavi, the broad outlines of what would be the agenda for discussion at the next round of talks in Geneva in mid-April to prepare the ground for substantive negotiations.

The Secretary-General's special representative Mr. Diego Cordovez, has already had two rounds of separate talks in Kabul, Islamabad and Tengeran on the procedural aspects of the discussions next month in Geneva to carry forward the three-cornered dialogue to a more decisive stage. The Afghan and Pakistan representatives will meet in Mr. Cordovez's presence, while the Iranian nominee will be kept informed of the progress of these talks and consulted separately as on the previous occasion.

The proposed framework for these talks includes a time-bound schedule of withdrawal of Soviet troops, still euphemistically referred to as foreign forces, before an agreed deadline, along with mutual guarantees of non-interference and respect for each other's territorial integrity between Afghanistan and Pakistan, followed by adequate international assurances to respect independence and non-

aligned character of Afghanistan, and finally creation of proper conditions for the return of the five million Afghan refugees in conditions of security and self-respect, political and religious freedom.

Though these four elements are open to differing interpretations and protracted arguments over the scope and sequence of their consideration and implementation, the U.N. Secretary-General is reported to be reasonably confident that it should not be too difficult to draw up a phased programme of simultaneous action on all the points if the countries concerned are really serious about seeking a negotiated settlement. The final outcome of this effort will depend on the extent to which the U.S. and the Soviet Union are prepared to cooperate with him.

Gains for Karmal regime, Pak: From the point of view of the Babrak Karmal Regime, the main advantage of this settlement, apart from the cessation of the insurgency and the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, is that Pakistan will in one form or the other be recognising it, without insisting on ascertaining the wishes of the Afghan people through self-determination. There will be a matching gain for Pakistan as well in the sense that any mutual guarantees about respecting each other's territorial integrity will inevitably involve some form of Afghan acceptance of the Durand line, forsaking once for all the claim to Pakhtoonistan.

It will enable the Soviet Union to end this misadventure and pull out its troops without the kind of humiliation that the U.S. suffered in Vietnam, while ensuring that the present pro-Moscow regime remains in power without any immediate threat of a counter-revolution. The U.S. also will derive some advantage from the fact that the proviso for preserving and respecting the non-aligned character of Afghanistan

will preclude the grant of bases to the Soviet Union.

Refugee factor: There are three million Afghan refugees now in Pakistan and an estimated two million in Iran out of a total population of 16 million, which means that nearly one-third of the people have fled the country after the revolution. It has imposed an intolerable burden on both Pakistan and Iran, compelling both of them to arrive at some sort of a settlement if only to enable these five million refugees to go back home, a factor that Mr. De Cuellar has been fully utilising in nudging them to adopt a reasonable attitude.

But it is too early to foresee what shape the projected discussions in Geneva next month will take, whether the U.N. Secretary-General and his special emissary will be able to sustain the necessary spirit of conciliation by the countries concerned for making matching concessions. The Iranian attitude is still intransigent, but if Pakistan agrees to a reasonable settlement, it would be difficult for the present Government in Teheran, already burdened with too many problems, to refuse to fall in line.

In his address to the plenary session, the Afghan Premier assured today his Government's full cooperation with the U.N. Secretary-General's efforts. This assurance came as a follow-up of what General Zia said yesterday about Pakistan's sincere desire for an early settlement. And the Iranian Premier, ploughing his lonely furrow, told the plenary that in his view the only solution to the Afghan problem was to meet the "demands of the Afghan people."

CSO: 4600/1883

OFFICIAL PRESENTS BOOK ON FIVE-YEAR PLAN

LD182202 Tehran IRNA in English 1937 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Tehran Apr 18, IRNA--Details of the first five-year plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been published in a 700-page book and introduced to the Majlis for approval with the objective being "changing the corrupt economic structure of the past in the direction of reaching economic prosperity."

Mohammad Taqi Banki, state minister and head of the plan and budget organisation, said in an exclusive interview with IRNA Monday that the five-year plan is a "magnificent and pure document prepared on the basis of Iranian information, capability and man-power."

However, he added, there were many problems which stood in the way of the project, the most urgent of which was the lack of skilled planners.

Said Banki, "We did not acquire planning experience in Iran, because previously it was prepared and dictated from abroad."

He added that in this plan it is envisaged that the country needs 7,000 agro-engineers, 30,000 engineers in various fields, 83,000 technicians, 7,500 general practitioners [as received], and 1,000 specialised doctors. He said the country could only train half of these and therefore a shortage of skilled and committed man-power would be the biggest issue affecting planning and implementation of the various projects.

He said the plan and budget organisation had given specific proposals in order to increase Iran's income derived from its GNP to 14 percent and decrease the budget's dependence on oil exports. "If we do not think about changing the government's basic source of income, the problem of budget deficits and dependence on oil income would gradually escalate. The income derived from oil sales and which is used to compensate the budget deficit with loans from the banking system is like injecting money into an economy that without a doubt, will lead to higher inflation," he said.

Dr Banki said that he agreed that the five-year plan might seem "over-ambitious," but he added our victories in the imposed war and the recapturing of Khorramshahr and others were over-ambitious too, but they were achieved because of the determination of the Iranian Muslim nation."

Asked if the fall in the OPEC oil price would have an adverse effect on the plan, he said the government had decided not to make any changes in the plan since the planners had worked on a base price of 30 dollars a barrel.

He said he believed that the oil price would not decline in the long run.

CSO: 4600/549

MONTAZERI URGES STRENGTHENING ISLAM IN SUNNI AREAS

LD081755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 08 Apr 83

[Excerpt] According to IRNA, Hojjat Ol-Eslam Musavi, the imam's representative in Kordestan, and the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of Iran to Turkey, to the PDRY, Sierra Leone and Pakistan met separately with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom yesterday.

During the meeting the imam's representative in Kordestan submitted a report to his great eminence on the progress of the programs for Kordestan's great Islamic center. Then Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, while appreciating his services and referring to the need to back Kordestan's great Islamic center, said: What has been kept in mind ever since the victory of the Islamic revolution is strengthening Islam's culture in such regions as Kordestan, Baluchestan and other areas inhabited by Sunnis. For this reason his holiness the imam, may his lofty shadow be extended, appoint representatives in these regions so that with good plans which are compatible with the mores of every region the Sunni clergy and ulema can continue religious studies of their Islamic sciences and further acquaint the inhabitants of these regions with Islamic tenets in order to prevent deviant minigroups from misleading Muslim young people with their deviationist and blasphemous propaganda.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri also emphasized: In order to realize this goal, which is very necessary and important, it is appropriate for the imam's representatives in those regions inhabited by our Sunni brethren to use greater understanding and unison of thought, and initiate joint projects and plans, and the endowments organization, too, should do its utmost to back them.

CSO: 4640/182

IRAN

MULLAHS REPORTEDLY RESUME TRADE WITH PRETORIA REGIME

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] Reports from Tehran indicated last week that the ministry of commerce had supplied poultry farms with quantities of chicken feed imported from South Africa.

"The chicken feed was delivered to poultry farms in sacks bearing Dutch markings but people in the know say it had come from South Africa," a source told IPS.

Soon after the revolution the then minister of commerce Reza Sadr endorsed a directive given by former premier Shahpour Bakhtiar which banned all kinds of trade with South Africa.

Later a letter was written to banks telling them not to open letters of credit for imports from South Africa because the mullahs regarded the Pretoria regime as an ally of Israel.

However, it now seems that the mullahs have resumed trade with South Africa through the medium of Dutch firms. It is possible that they sell oil to Pretoria in exchange for the feed and vegetable oil, a source said.

CSO: 4600/529

YOUNG SHAH WARNS OF DANGER OF CIVIL WAR

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] The young Shah has reiterated his "unwavering resolve" to continue to fight for the liberation of Iran from the rule of the present anachronistic and tyrannical regime.

However, he has cautioned that all Iranians should try to live through this dangerous and trying period with great determination to avoid setting in motion a vicious circle of violence, divisive politics and wasteful efforts.

Stressing that during the past four years he has never hesitated to struggle for the liberation of Iran, the young Shah declared: "Today, now that I know that four years of bitter experience of living under the rule of those who try to return Iran to the dark ages has prompted you to be ever more aware of my role as the heir to the throne, I feel it is my duty to say that I am standing by you as a fighter.

"I shall continue to fight and in so doing I will not hesitate to sacrifice myself to the last drop of my blood. I am sure that like the legendary Siavaush, from every drop of my blood new fighters will emerge."

In his message the young Shah appears to be certain that Iranians are now more than any other time in their history conscious of the fact that the institution of monarchy is the strongest guarantor of the country's territorial integrity, national independence and freedom of individuals and groups.

This reiteration of national faith in monarchy, he said, has given him added resolve to be realistically optimistic that the struggle to free the country will succeed. Then he would once more renew his bond with the people by submitting the continuation of his royal heritage to the people in accordance with the constitution.

Until then, he says, Iranians must beware of the dangers ahead. "The present regime has imposed so much violence and encouraged so much animosity between the people that I am worried that a new round of violence could replace the existing one if we are not careful how we manage our struggle," he says. He stresses that a continuation of the violence would endanger the existence of Iran, a country which had survived through centuries of tolerance and respect for communal interests.

He promised to work unceasingly to live up to the spirit and letter of the constitution and to place himself within the legal framework of the constitution.

At the same time he stressed that he would perform his duty as the provider of guidance and leadership for balanced and rapid development of Iran.

In the message the young Shah has said that he has broken off from his family to devote himself fully and entirely to the cause.

CSO: 4600/529

IRAN WILL NOT HELP STOP OIL POLLUTION

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] More than a week after Iraqi missiles hit Iran's offshore Nowruz oil field in the Persian Gulf, causing an oil pollution threat to the littoral states, Premier Mir Hussein Mussavi finally acknowledged the existence of the problem in an interview with Tehran radio.

Mussavi was cool, dismissing the oil slick as insignificant for Iran. He said the slick had created problems for the Emirates, affecting their desalination plants.

"With regard to world press reports on the subject I must say that Iraqi missiles have hit our Nowruz field and there is an oil slick which is polluting the waters of the Persian Gulf," he said.

"This is really a problem for the Arab emirates. Now they know that the Iraqi Baathist regime does not hesitate to jeopardise the interests of all the nations for its own aims. Now these Arab regimes are reaping the results of their financial and other kinds of support for Iraq."

Mussavi said that Iran would not abide by its obligations to stop the flow of oil into the waters of the Persian Gulf as long as Iraqi missiles threaten the safety of the crews and other people working on the field.

He wanted the world to know that the Iraqi regime alone was responsible for endangering the safety and ecology of the Persian Gulf. "If any document was needed to show the ugly face of Saddam's regime this was a good one," he said.

Mussavi's comments on the subject came in an off-hand reference to the reports that the oil slick was so serious that Kuwait and other Arab states on the Persian Gulf have had to announce emergency measures. Reference to an emergency situation was made by a Tehran radio reporter last Sunday as Mussavi emerged from a cabinet meeting to talk to reporters.

The manner in which the reporter asked the question and Mussavi's reply indicated that the whole thing was stage-managed to put across Iran's views to the other states, especially to serve notice that Iran would not stop the oil flow unless Kuwait and other states adopted measures against Iraq.

Latest reports from the Gulf said the slick was approaching the coast of Qatar, which had appealed for help to deal with it. Sources said the leak was said to be equivalent to around 7,000 barrels a day. A Kuwaiti delegation was later reported to have flown for talks in Tehran.

CSO: 4600/529

POWER STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES IN TEHRAN

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 3, 4

[Text] Nejat-Iran, the official publication of the Front for the Liberation of Iran, has reported that serious rivalries have developed between the radical and so-called moderate factions of Iran's rulers in which extremists seem to have bot the upper hand.

It says the extremists are so well established that they publicly ridicule Khomeini's so-called liberalisation programme and encourage revolutionary guards to adopt ever more harsher methods.

According to Nejat-Iran the extremist faction is led by interior minister Nateq-Nouri, public prosecutor of all revolutionary courts Hussein Mussavi-Tabrizi, and the notorious Tehran revolutionary prosecutor Assadollah Lajevardi. The moderates are led by President of the Supreme Court Abdul Karim Mussavi-Ardebili and Khomeini's son Ahmad.

Other leaders of the Islamic regime such as President Khamenei and Majlis speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani are said to be hesitant over this power struggle. They have publicly identified themselves as "politically" radical by calling for implementation of socialist measures. However, they are not in favour of harsh security measures adopted by Nateq-Nouri and his friends.

The power struggle to which Nejat-Iran refers is different from the much talked about power struggle between the so-called Hojatieh and the radicals led by President Khamenei.

IPS sources inside Iran believe that there is no set pattern to the on-going power struggle between the mullahs. They say loyalties are often obscure and that many mullahs move from one faction to another according to requirements of the time.

However, the same sources insist that within the existing turmoil several mullahs are emerging as possible contenders for power. One is Mohamad Taqi Falsafi, a highly gifted preacher in his late 70's who was at one time a rabid opponent of nationalist Premier Mohammad Mossadegh and a supporter of the Shah in the 1953 coup. Falsafi fell out with the Shah in 1963, when the Shah launched his reform measures.

"Falsafi has the same influence on Khomeini which Assadollah Alam had with the late Shah," an informed source told IPS. "He has no official post but Khomeini often seeks his advice."

IPS sources also say that Sadegh Tabatabai, one-time deputy premier under Mehdi Bazargan and recently involved in an opium-smuggling scandal in Germany, is also emerging as a strong figure. His friends in Tehran say that he has very good chances of bidding for either the premiership or presidency.

"Everything is confused at the moment," the informed source said. "It seems there are several factions within the regime all waiting for Khomeini's death and all trying to consolidate their power base by trying to influence the revolutionary guards."

CSO: 4600/529

RUSSIANS BACK IRAQI PEACE MOVES

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] Russian parliamentarians have assured their Iraqi counterparts that the Soviet government will do all in its power to support Iraq's bid for peace in the Persian Gulf conflict. The assurance was given during a visit to Moscow by an Iraqi parliamentary delegation.

Quoting the Soviet media Voice of Israel radio said this week that the Iraqi delegation had received Soviet backing for its "untiring" efforts to bring the 30-month war to an end. The Soviets would also back the non-aligned conference in its efforts to bring peace to the region.

Meanwhile, Iraqi sources said last week that President Saddam Hussein had sought the assistance of the North Yemeni regime to use its good offices with Syria's Hafez Assad to patch up the differences between the two neighbouring Arab states.

The sources said that President Hussein had shown his sincerity to do all in his power to arrive at a peaceful settlement of his differences with Khomeini. However, the sources said, President Hussein would not allow legitimate Iraqi rights to be compromised by "aggressive Persian expansionism under the guise of Islam."

Political analysts have noted a marked change in the tone of the Iraqi propagandists recently in which they often refer to "Persian expansionism" when in fact they refer to Khomeini's Islamic theocracy.

According to one analyst this may well be under the influence of the propagandists from the Mojahedin-e-Khalq organisation now working with the Iraqi authorities. Mojahedin activists were known in the past to have accused certain elements in the Khomeini entourage of "imperialistic tendencies which manifest themselves in the guise of Islamic sectarianism."

Already the Tehran mullahs have accused the Mojahedin of spying for the Iraqis on the battlefield and of helping Baghdad Radio managers in their Persian service broadcasts. Radio Vatan (Homeland), a clandestine broadcasting station which is dedicated to anti-Khomeini propaganda, has recently claimed that the Mojahedin leadership had passed on to the Iraqi intelligence services all the information which their rank and file had accumulated from Iranian army files during their raids on army barracks.

IRAN

BAGHDAD FEELS IT HAS BACKED RIGHT HORSE IN MOJAHEDIN

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Iraqi officials are reported to be confident that the Mojahedin-e-Khalq and its allies can, with Baghdad's help, sufficiently destabilise the Khomeini regime to bring about a change of government in Tehran. As a result they are said to have hinted to some other Arab sources that the NCR [National Council of Resistance] grouping deserves generous financial support.

An Arab informant who has just come from Baghdad told IPS he had heard there were signs already that prisoners of war in Iraqi jails may be ready to switch their allegiance to the Mojahedin. Only the fear that Khomeini fanatics among the prisoners could report names back to Tehran is constraining many from openly going over, it was thought.

The Iraqis are said to be impressed by Mojahedin leader Masoud Rajavi's pragmatic approach to his cause. "Though they may have preserved some links with other anti-Khomeini groups in private they are openly contemptuous when talking to officials of friendly Arab countries of the effectiveness of the other exile leaders", the Arab informant told IPS. "They see Rajavi as understanding the real nature of the Iranian people and their attitude to their situation and their lives than do the more bourgeois leaders. He also realises that somebody has to go and fight for Iran and that the mullahs won't go quietly."

The Baghdad regime, the informant also said, was also reasonably confident that the Mojahedin has sufficient support in the Iranian armed forces for the latter not to take the side of the mullahs once the chips are down. Just so long as they do not feel the Mojahedin would let the country slide into the grip of the Soviets the military would be happy to go along with changing the regime, Rajavi and his colleagues are said to have assured the Iraqis. The Iraqis, for their part, are ready to go along with any plans the Mojahedin make with military elements or any others inside Iran for working against the Khomeini regime.

The position of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, the most powerful group after the Mojahedin on the National Council of Resistance, is also said to be of considerable satisfaction to the Iraqis. The KDPI says its members are Iranians first and Kurds afterwards and they do not seek anything more than

some form of regional and cultural autonomy within the Iranian state. Baghdad sees the Iranian Kurds as being able to influence their own Kurds to take a more pragmatic view of their own future in Iraq once a change has come about in Iran. It sees the prospect of a Kurdistan with limited autonomy but working satisfactorily with a federal-type structure in Iran as a powerful attraction for Iraq's Kurds, and one which they would be tempted to accept for themselves.

Some observers believe that contacts between Rajavi or his representatives and the Soviets may well have been made behind the scenes and that the Soviets may once again be preparing to sacrifice the Tudeh communist party with whom it has the closest links among the Iranian leftist movements as a means to enabling the Mojahedin and the NCR to become strong enough to topple what is for them an infuriating and dangerous regime in Tehran. The Soviets are said to be nervous of the "mad mullahs" taking some more positive role inside Afghanistan where they are already have serious problems on their hands; and they are also said to see an alarming tendency in Tehran to exploit the West through anti-Soviet propaganda which encourages western officials to see mullahs as their best allies in the region.

"In particular," our Arab informant said, "Baghdad feels the mullahs think they can exploit the idea common among western officials that fear of the Tehran regime helps keep the Saudi Arabians and other moderate Arab states from pursuing the aggressive policy they would like to implement on the Palestine issue. The Iraqis see the Mojahedin and its allies as having sufficient following among Iranians and at the same being sufficiently nationalistic and against Soviet interference to enable the West to Support them too in the event of there appearing to be a possibility of them being able to replace the mullahs."

The ace which the Iraqis feel the Mojahedin can really play inside Iran is its influence among young people. The organisation is also seen as the only one of any sort with appeal to young people in exile, who have in turn drummed up a lot of support from other young people in the West for their cause. This is felt to be important in the face of the abject failure of the former intelligentsia or the old military or ruling class to organise itself to even an elementary degree, Iraqi officials say. Neither inside nor outside do Iranians look to these people for any positive action any more, they contend. They point to the fact that even the western media now only mentions the Mojahedin or the NCR when it talks of opposition to the mullahs.

"Even the Shah's cause is fought in public only by a few young people, or by Iranians who can best be described as ordinary people", our Arab informant pointed out. "Everyone but the deluded Iranian bourgeois politicians sees that only the young and the ordinary people will count in Iran once the mullahs have gone. And only the Mojahedin and the NCR are showing any interest in trying to appeal to them."

CSO: 4600/529

ROLE OF BAZAAR IN KHOMEYNI REGIME STUDIED, ASSESSED

London THE MIDDLE EAST in English No 102, Apr 83 pp 8-11

[Article by Terry Povey]

[Text] A triple alliance is in the making--between the mullahs, the bazaar and the professional classes--on which the survival of the Khomeini government may depend, writes Terry Povey. But its survival depends, too, on the outcome of the Gulf war and the future of Opec. Can all these challenges be met head-on?

Ayatollah Khomeini's new policy, embodied in an eight-point decree, calls for:

- the rapid drawing-up and publishing of Islamic laws, especially concerning the judicial organs;
- the vetting of all judges, prosecutors and courts and the purging of corrupt individuals: "slips under the previous regime should be overlooked unless there is evidence that those concerned are still acting corruptly";
- an end to un-Islamic behaviour by the courts, the Revolutionary Guards, the militia or any other officials; judges should issue verdicts without prejudice or delay;
- an end to detention without a proper court order;
- an end to expropriation of property without a proper court order;
- a ban on entering a house, shop or place of work without either the owner's permission or a proper search warrant, and on spying, phone-tapping or "committing un-Islamic acts" to gather information;
- punishment of those who "war against God", who are exempt from all the previous provisions, as are those involved in "plots and

subversion" - though minimal Islamic criteria should be maintained in such cases;

- a nationwide investigation of all these matters by senior officials, who should act to ensure that the provisions are carried out.

The mood in Tehran has changed. After four turbulent years, often dominated by fundamentalist rage at the "ungodliness" of the ayatollahs' enemies, there are signs of pragmatism, even conciliation. The experts and the professionals have become the subject of praise. Doctors and other qualified Iranians are being urged to return to the country. An attempt is being made to give these sections of society certain minimum guarantees of personal security and freedom of movement, so as to bring them, however grudgingly, to accept the regime's embrace.

The turning-point for this new policy was Ayatollah Khomeini's eight-point decree in mid-December (see left) designed to separate the regime's active opponents from those who, while they may not support it, are passive. In particular, the aim was to restore lines of communication with the middle class at a moment when its hopes of seeing the collapse of the regime were waning.

The ayatollahs' olive branch: 'try us and see'

It would be wrong to call the decree an act of liberalisation. To the opposition the regime's face remains as stern as ever; there is no let-up in the imprisonment, torture and execution of those who actively challenge the government. But an olive branch is being offered to those who stop short of outright opposition. In launching a "judicial revolution to protect the dignity and honour of individuals", Khomeini is in effect putting forward a "try-us-and-see" solution.

In addition to the professionals and the experienced managers, the other major group the regime now wants on board is the bazaar – and not just its working-class members (the hawkers and porters and the rest), who have supported the mullahs from the beginning, but the traders who initially backed the revolution but have been having second thoughts.

After playing a key role in organising and financing the revolution, many of the traders expected rich pickings from the Shah's table. The lucrative agency contracts with Western companies were eagerly sought after. Many merchants subsequently came to grief when faced with unpredictable policies of nationalisation and sequestration pursued by a host of new revolutionary organisations. As a result, the bazaar retreated into its narrow trading role, content to reap high profits by importing whatever the marketplace wanted – from Winston cigarettes to video cassette recorders – by whatever means were available.

Stiff foreign-exchange controls and other trade regulations simply made the black market more profitable. But – and this was the rub – the bazaaris felt insecure, fearful that at any moment the state, backed by consumers angry over high prices, might take their revenge on them.

For the government, the bazaar has remained the principal source of untapped entrepreneurial skill in a country partially deprived of such skill by the waves of pre- and post-revolution migration. Critical in winning back the bazaar has been the question not of human rights but of private ownership. Not surprisingly, the merchants are avid followers of laissez-faire and abhor state intervention in their affairs. The big step in that direction was the ruling by the Guardians' Council (the body empowered to vet all parliamentary legislation in the light of Islamic law and the new Iranian constitution) that it was "un-Islamic for the state to have a monopoly of foreign trade".

It was this council, consisting mainly of conservative senior clergymen, that rejected radical proposals for land reform and that, through its rearguard action in defence of

private ownership, kept a toe-hold of influence and control during the preceding years, when the radicals, still heavily represented in the Majlis (assembly), had a good deal of power in their hands.

When Khomeini appointed one of his closest aides, Avatollah Mahdavi-Kani, to fill a vacant seat on the council, he greatly boosted its confidence. It was Mahdavi-Kani who delivered the judgement against a state monopoly of foreign trade, thus blocking the radicals' attempts to establish a fully state-controlled economy on more or less East-bloc lines.

Not long afterwards, one of the scourges of the traders, the Tehran Guild Court, was purged and its prosecutor, Hojatolislam Borhani, was sacked. According to Borhani, it was his concern with the "big fish" in the corruption game that led to his dismissal. "When a small shopkeeper is fined for overcharging all is fine, but when a trader making tens of millions of riyals is charged then the phones start ringing."

By not moving strongly against corruption the mullahs are taking a calculated risk, as well as protecting their own against prosecution. They are hoping that, with the pressures off them, the merchants will direct more of their activity through official channels and less through the vast black-market network.

Concessions to win over the merchants of the bazaar

As part of the process of winning over the professional classes and the bazaaris, the government has made a number of important concessions. One of the first of these, in mid-February, was to allow free exit from the country (though passport offices had to close after only three days, because of the rush of applicants). The second, related, concession was the effective nationalisation of the country's foreign-exchange black market.

Since 1979, holding foreign exchange has been an offence in Iran, but the black market has flourished, offering rates of between five and 10 times the official one. Now, foreign exchange can be freely brought into the country, provided it is recorded in the passport of the holder. If he wants to sell it to a third party he can do so at a "mutually agreed" rate, provided the sums (but not the rate) are registered on a form issued by the Central Bank. As the head of the bank commented, "This would allow such currency to be counted as part of our reserves."

Such transactions will be necessary, since the government has decided to stop

providing foreign exchange at the official rate to all but travellers in special categories. The new measure will also help those receiving hard-currency payments either as part of trade deals or as commissions for assisting such deals.

Further reassurance came from the second most powerful man in the country, Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who said that taking money out of a bank account, or confiscating the property, of those who had gone abroad was "unthinkable". Not long ago such things were not only thinkable; they happened. It is a sign of the times that Rafsanjani could give such a reassurance without provoking an outcry from the old-guard zealots who still hanker for witch-hunts against *taghoutis* – literally "the satanic", a term applied to anyone associated with the Shah's regime.

Among the better-off and the traders, signs of a radical change of attitude towards the regime are not yet apparent. Many of its practices remain difficult for them to accept, and the fear of a reversion to the "bad old days" is strong. However, there does seem to be a new willingness to reconsider relations with the government, which hopes that if the spirit of opposition does not entirely die out, it will largely become depoliticised and diffused – which will in itself be a sufficient gain for the mullahs.

Hurdles that have to be crossed

But the move "back to the bazaar" and away from the *mostazafin* (the oppressed or deprived – a term rarely heard in Tehran nowadays) has posed severe ideological problems. The Islamic republic has offered a "third way", an alternative to East and West, to capitalism and communism. But how viable is that alternative?

Among the supporters of the regime are many for whom the new shift of emphasis is inexplicable – certainly in terms of fundamentalist Islam as they understand it. Are the words "radical" and "fundamentalist" synonymous? The rank-and-file have reason to be confused, as they see the traditional values of the faith and the practices of the small capitalist now being extolled as virtues – provided, of course, that wealth is come by honestly.

One top clerical official, Ayatollah Sanei, warned recently that "while we cannot put aside private property, we must take care that the pressure it exerts on the deprived does not make them become pessimistic about the Islamic republic". In the factories, the pro-regime Islamic Societies are repeatedly complaining of harassment, the sacking of their members and the failure of Labour Ministry officials to help them against the managers.

Those involved in such protests are often dubbed "leftists", counter-revolutionaries or supporters of the Tudeh (Communist) Party. The recent arrest of Tudeh leaders Nouredin Kianouri (party chief) and Ehsan Tabari (top theoretician), along with some 30 others, served as a warning to dissident elements in the Islamic Societies of what could happen if they press their case too far. It was also a further reassurance to the bazaar and the middle class that the regime had no intention of fulfilling their worst long-term fear – by tilting towards Moscow.

Now that the bazaar has been reinstated and it is no longer enough "just to call someone a bazaari to condemn them", as Iran's President Khamenei said recently, there is a price to be paid. One indication of what this might be was given by Hojatolislam Rafsanjani when he said, "Ayatollah Khomeini's remarks that gently reproached the rich... had such an impact on the Qom bazaar that they immediately announced they would contribute 10 billion riyals (\$118 million) for three days' expenses of the war. Qom's bazaar is less than one-tenth the size of Tehran's."

As far as the war with Iraq is concerned (~~see below~~), this has only a limited impact on the possibility of the new alliance cementing itself. Even if the middle class is not strongly religious, it is sufficiently nationalistic to relish the prospect of an Iranian victory over its traditional, Arab, enemy. The use of the militia and the conscripts, drawn primarily from the small towns and villages, in human-wave attacks on well-entrenched Iraqi positions hardly affects such social groups. Their sons serve in the regular forces, in the specialised units or not at all, and so are spared such risks.

Yet there are still many hurdles to be crossed before the triple alliance – of clergy, bazaar and professions – can be secured. The oil wealth needed to grease the wheels of the relationship has fallen victim to Opec's continuing crisis (~~see below~~). Should this money dry up, then the mullahs' "new deal" would have to be put off and rigid controls reinstated. Along with such controls would come a shift in the political balance towards those most committed to government regulation of the economy.

Also to be overcome are immense institutional problems. The Revolutionary Guards may have been temporarily tamed by Khomeini's December decree and the fact that they now have a minister of their own; the reconstruction crusade has been silenced and/or absorbed; the Housing Foundation is quiescent; the Foundation for the Deprived is sinking in a welter of charges of misappropriation of funds – but there are still those whose power base is rooted in, or overlaps with, the revolutionary institutions and who would resist their total eclipse. The "new deal" is still fragile and still subject to the needs of the moment – the most pressing of which, for the mullahs, is to stay in power. □

WOMAN'S EXECUTION SHOCKS EXILES PLANNING TO RETURN TO IRAN

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 5, 6

[Text] A middle aged Iranian woman who took Khomeini's eight-point liberalisation proclamation literally and returned to Iran for a visit before the Iranian New Year, has been executed by the revolutionary authorities for unknown reasons.

The victim's family have contacted friends abroad asking them not to publish the name for fearing retribution might descend on them from revolutionary officials.

The victim, in her early 50's, was a retired civil servant who had been a resident of the United States since the mid-1970s. Her husband is a former army officer who retired long before the revolution. She returned to Iran to visit relatives.

Nothing is known of how or why she was arrested and executed. Several days after her return to Iran she disappeared and a week later her relatives were told by the revolutionary authorities to go to a prison and collect her body.

Revolutionary authorities have refused to give any explanation as to why they executed her or where she was put on trial.

The news of the execution has been a severe shock to those members of the exiled community who have been toying with the idea of returning to Iran following Khomeini's eight-point proclamation.

Friends say the dead woman could have been a victim of mistaken identity or she could have been victimised by revolutionary authorities because she was thought to be wealthy.

CSO: 4600/529

WOMAN TELLS OF ORDEAL AS PRISONER IN KHOMEYNI'S JAILS

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 274, 21 Feb 83 pp 3-5

[Article by Dr 'Ali Nuri Zadeh: "\$5,000 and a Passport Given by Khalkhali to Mrs. 'S'. After 2 Years of Rape and Torture"]

[Text] One of Khomeyni's men said to me: "I would just as soon execute you as give you a glass of water, but you are pretty!"

"O you who have sacrificed yourselves, o you who have fought against tyranny and oppression. Come let me tell you my story." These were the words being screamed by Mrs. S. Sabur as she was calling out to the martyrs of freedom and history in Montparnasse and the streets of Paris. Who is this Mrs S. Sabur, and what is her story? She is an Iranian woman and her story is the story of the tribulations of a nation which was imprisoned, which broke out of prison a few years ago and sought freedom, and which, ever since 11 February 1979, has been a victim of a wolf which came in from the jungle and has tried--and is still trying--to devour it.

When we met with her, the expression of fear was still in her eyes as she began to tell her story, which was as follows:

"I was born in the winter of 1947. My father was an official in the Ministry of Finance and my mother was an Italian woman who met my father when he was receiving his education in Italy. Our house was on Lalehzar Avenue in downtown Tehran. I received my education at the Jeanne d'Arc School, which was a French school, and I learned to be proficient in several foreign languages, playing the piano, and painting. I closely followed the cultural movement in Iran by means of going to film festivals, exhibits, and stage presentations. I also used to visit Europe during school vacations.

"We were not rich and we did not have any objects of value or jewelry, but we did have more than 2,000 books as well as hundreds of records and paintings.

"After I graduated, I met a young engineer from a good family, and we were married in 1969. Five years later we had a child whom we named Hamid, and I worked as a teacher in the Jeanne d'Arc School, which was the same school that I had gone to.

"In 1977, when all of the commotion, demonstrations, assassinations, and fires in the streets and everywhere else began, one of my friends got in touch with me and asked me to participate in a demonstration with her group. I, like other educated people, believed that the movement which our people were involved in would definitely lead toward beginning us a life of democracy and progress.

"This took place during the 'Ashura' [10th day of Muharram, the day on which the Shiites mourn Husayn's martyrdom] during the year 1399 A.H. [1979]. I came to Shah Reza Street and saw both educated and illiterate people shouting for freedom and democracy. There were also some mullahs and veiled women there shouting the name 'Khomeyni,' and before that day I had never heard that name.

"Tension and fear began to creep into my heart concerning the future of our nation and of Iranian women under the rule of this man who was calling for the establishment of an Islamic republic, who was calling for rule by a religious leader, who was going to allow polygamy, and who was going to make temporary marriages legal--even for only half an hour.

"The Shah left Iran, Bakhtiyar was unable to survive, and then Khomeyni came. The first thing that our 'religious leader and ruler' did was to close the schools and forbid all cultural and artistic activities.

"The schools were closed, and the only job I could find was a minor job in an airline office in Tehran. They soon forced my father to retire. We lived in his house, and our life turned into hell. We all used to gather around our radio and listen to non-Iranian stations in order to try to forget our tribulations.

"One morning some of the members of the Khomeyni Guards broke into our house, began destroying everything, and attacked us with their swords and whips. They attacked both my mother and my father who were elderly. Blood was flowing underneath their feet and I was thanking God that both my husband and my son were not in the house. A few minutes went by--and they seemed like years--before one of the Guards turned to me and said that they had information concerning our 'activities against the revolution' and that 'pro-Khomeyni' students were saying that our family was working to further the interests of the U.S.!

"I swore in the name of God that we had no connection either with the U.S. or with anyone else. I told him the story of my life, about how my mother, an Italian, had become an Iranian citizen 30 years ago, etc. The fanatic Guard replied by asserting that we were agents of the U.S., France, and Italy, that we held mourning ceremonies in honor of the Shah, that we were corrupt people, and that it was necessary to purify the Earth of our existence.

"They stayed in our house till 6:00. At 6:30 an ugly-faced man by the name of Qarazi, who is now the minister of petroleum, came into our house. At that time he was head of the Revolutionary Committee in the Sultanat Abad

section of Tehran. Qarazi stared at my face and his face then took on an evil expression. He came over to me, began fondling my hair, and said: 'This infidel woman has blond hair, her Italian mother has golden hair, and her father has brown coffee-colored hair. How could coffee, when mixed with gold, give us this blond color? No doubt her mother once had some foreigner over for the night and this infidel woman is the result of that night.' "Qarazi said his evil words, and the Guards all laughed. I was deeply hurt by this, became enraged, and then grabbed a stick which was next to me and I began to beat him with it. The Guards then grabbed me, and a few minutes later they took me away in one of their vehicles. Ever since that ill-fated day I never saw my mother, father, husband, or only son again.

"Shall I tell you about the days that I spent in the horrible (Evin) prison and about those moments when I would beg God to take my life and give me relief from the awful torture that I was going through?

"The clock showed 8 pm when the military vehicle arrived with me at the location of the Revolutionary Committee in the Sultanat Abad section of Tehran. When we entered the headquarters of the Revolutionary Committee, Qarazi said to the guard: 'I will personally interrogate this prostitute.' The guard then left and I was alone with Qarazi. He said to me: 'I would just as soon make the decision to execute you as give you a glass of water, but you are pretty.' He then came closer to me and I was trembling. When he began to touch me, I attacked him and kicked him. I tried to defend myself, but he was stronger than I was. And then it happened.

"At midnight they took me to a prison cell where there were some women whose husbands had been executed. They welcomed me, and there I became acquainted with (Farakh Rubarsa) who had been the minister of education under the Shah. She began to take care of me like a mother and started telling me about the tribulations which women have known throughout history. She told me about Zaynab, the sister of Husayn [grandson of the Prophet Muhammad who was slain at Karbala'], when she was taken prisoner."

AL-DUSTUR: "Where is (Farakh Rubarsa) now?"

Mrs Sabur: "I was in the (Evin) prison when I heard that they had executed her after accusing her of being a prostitute, even though she was 56 years old and had been an eminent person in our cultural movement. You ask me where she is now. She is in heaven, even though Khomeyni says that no one enters heaven without his permission. In any case, that night went by and morning came, and I was only half-conscious when the prison cell door opened and three of the guards came in. They called my name, but I was unable to answer. They then took me to a room in which (Azari Qomi), who was the 'revolutionary' prosecutor-general at the time, sat. The guards said to him: 'This whore had held mourning ceremonies in honor of the Shah, has attacked our guards and Qarazi, and has cursed the Imam [Khomeyni], Islam, and things sacred to us. We have sufficient proof of her corruption and her connection with the Americans.'

"(Azari Qomi) looked at me, and then said: 'Take her to (Evin). Our friends over there know what to do with such corrupt people.'

"I screamed as loud as I could: 'No, no, o Hojatoleslam [religious title], no!' My tears poured out, but in the evening they sent me to (Evin) and stuck me in a prison cell there on the bottom floor. There was no light in the prison cell, and there I came to know the smell of death and blood as well as what it means when morals and humanity are totally absent. When it was midnight, the prison cell door opened and the person who came in was (Hadi Aqari), who was a deputy in parliament and the leader of the group called (Hizb Allah) [Party of God]. A young man whom (Aqari) called 'Brother Ahmad' was with him. The former came over to me and said: 'So you are weeping for the Shah, are you?! We are going to teach you what weeping really is.'

"I shudder now when I attempt to remember what happened during those horrible nights. I did not know (Aqari), but later on I began to become acquainted with all of them. That night (Awari) raped me first, and then Brother Ahmad raped me. After they had finished their hideous deed, they said: 'If we sentenced her to be executed now, God would send her straight to hell because of what we have done with her.' They then laughed and guffawed.

"Night after night I became the victim of the butchers in the (Evin) prison. One night Khalkhali came to the prison, ordered that more than 200 people be executed, and forced us to witness the executions. That night I met the wife of Dr (Azmun), who had been the minister of religious trusts under the Shah and had been executed during the first few weeks after Khomeyni came to power. She told me about her suffering and the suffering of the others who were being tortured every day.

"Mrs (Azmun) asked me what the charge against me was, and I said that I did not know. She then looked at me and said: 'The main thing against you is your beauty. You are pretty and they are grabbing all the pretty ones on flimsy charges in order to have fun with them.'

"Two months later they sent me over to a man from Esfahan whose name was (Savarah Ay). He was a lawyer and a deputy in Khomeyni's parliament. His job was to interrogate me.

"I sat down on a chair in front of him, and I felt pain throughout all parts of my body. He then began the interrogation:

'Who are you?'

'My name is S. Sabur.'

'Your occupation?'

'I was a teacher in the Jeanne d'Arc School, and after the school was closed I became a secretary.'

'I see. A teacher in the Jeanne d'Arc School, and then a secretary. You should have said that you were a whore.'

"I said: 'Sir, please have mercy on me. I am hurt, and devils are attacking me here every night. You are a decent person, and I am innocent of all the charges. I beg of you, in the name of God, to help me. Please, sir.'

"(Savarah) then looked at my face and said: 'I cannot help you as long as you do not help me.'

"I then said in surprise: 'How can I do that when I am the prisoner?'

"He said: 'You are pretty and it is necessary for me to protect you. I am here, and there is no one in the world except me who can protect you. Your father and mother are both dead. Your husband has joined the Munafigin ["hypocrites"--opponents of the Khomeyni's regime], and soon we will be killing him. And your son Hamid...'

"I was stunned and the tears turned to stone in my eyes. Up till that moment I had not known about the death of my father and mother, nor had I known that my husband had joined forces which were fighting against the regime. I said to him: 'Where is my son?' Where is Hamid now?'

"(Zavarah) looked at me and said: 'Do not worry. Your son Hamid is with one of my friends. If you will be mine, I will give Hamid back to you.'

"How is a mother supposed to answer an evil person like this when he is promising to return her son to her? How?

"I said: 'Are all of you not Muslims? Is this not an Islamic revolution?' I did not get to finish. One of the guards came over and whispered a few words in the ear of (Zavarah), and then he got up and went over to the door. I heard a few voices, and only a few moments later Khalkhali and (Lajurdi) appeared along with six mullahs and a group of guards.

"Khalkhali asked (Zavarah): 'Has this degenerate woman confessed to her crimes?'

"(Zavarah) answered: 'No, o Hojetoleslam. But she has been cursing our dear Imam and the things which we hold sacred.'

"Khalkhali then started beating me, and then he ordered that I be taken away to the "Apollo room" [as published]. I had heard from some of the prisoners what the "Apollo room" was. I screamed: 'No, my lord, in the name of 'Ali, in the name of Almighty God, please have mercy!'

"But no one listened to my screaming. They took me away to this room, there were ten guards there, and then a really horrible tragedy began for me. They stripped my clothes off, put chains on me, and after they had whipped me, they raped me and then they burned sensitive parts of my body.

"I was continually tortured like this. For 2 weeks they raped, whipped, and burned me. They brought in a new victim during the third week. She was a beautiful woman in the prime of her life, and her name was Shu'lah.

She had been accused of conspiring to assassinate Khomeyni. What happened was that when they finished working me over, they would then switch over to her. One night, when the guards were busy eating, I asked her what her story was.

"She said: 'After the revolution took place, they executed my father after accusing him of having connections with the Shah's regime. He was a general who had retired 10 years before the revolution took place. Two months after my father had been executed, my mother died and then they arrested my husband, who was an officer in the air force. They accused him of conspiring against the Islamic Republic. I and my 6-month-old daughter were the only ones left in my family. I got very depressed and decided to kill the cause of our calamity and rid the world of the Great Satan--Khomeyni. I managed to get hold of a bomb, I stuck it in between my baby daughter's diapers, and then I went along with a group of women to Khomeyni's headquarters in the (Jamaran) Palace. I asked one of the guards to take my baby daughter in to the Imam so that he could bless her. When the guard took her, I said to myself: 'Farewell, farewell, my dear one.' I kept hoping to hear the sound of the explosion, but 5 minutes went by and then a guard came out and arrested me. This is why I have now ended up together with you, and I do not know where my only daughter is.'

"When Shu'lah finished telling her story, I forgot all of my torture and my calamity became easier. The days went by and my wounds began to fester. I had already spent more than 2 years in prison, and during that time I had seen bloodcurdling things happen.

"They killed and executed more than 3,000 persons, and they tortured more than 40,000 persons. Our prison cell was supposed to hold only 5 persons, but they stuck between 20 and 30 persons in it. After Bani-Sadr and Rajavi left Iran, these figures increased and one night we saw more than 400 people executed.

"During the beginning of the summer a female guard at the prison came to my prison cell. She had been a professional prostitute during the days of the Shah. She said to me: 'If you want to regain your freedom, then you must have Khalkhali "be your guest."

"I said to her: 'Everyone has already raped me. What is the difference between them and Khalkhali? I am now a body with no spirit left in it, so go ahead and do what you want to with me.'

"I was then sent to a house outside the prison where I was under guard. My female guard, whose name was (Mhin), was Khalkhali's own personal procuress. She lived in that house where Khalkhali came to visit me during the night.

"Khalkhali used to say to me that he was going to send me abroad for medical treatment because I was beautiful and because he wanted me to be his forever. One night when he visited me I was in great pain and the injured areas on my right leg were decaying. Khalkhali looked at me and said: 'Tomorrow, tomorrow.' The next day he came and brought me a passport and \$5,000

and took me to the airport. Before the plane took off, he said to me: 'I know that you will not return, but I will keep on loving you.'

"The plane took off, and as I looked through the plane window I realized that I was saying goodbye to my country. Where was my husband, and where was my son Hamid? As the days go by, the only thing I can think of is revenge."

This is Mrs S. Sabur's story. We did not want to interrupt as she told it. We have thus presented it to you exactly as it was told and without any commentary.

9468

CSO: 4604/16

'BUTCHER OF EVIN' ISSUES WARNING TO WOMEN

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Tehran revolutionary courts prosecutor Assadollah Lajevardi, known as the butcher of Evin prison, warned Iranian women last Friday that their refusal to wear veils would make them liable for punishment by "enraged people," who were intent on fulfilling their Islamic duties.

Addressing Tehran prayers, Lajevardi said that Islam had given the Muslims the right to deny the unfaithful the chance to commit sins. "As good Muslims people have a right to deal with those who insult the Islamic code of behaviour in public," he said.

He said appearing in public without a veil was neither an Iranian nor an Islamic tradition. "This is a European practice which Reza Khan and his son introduced in Iran and which we are duty bound to stop," he said.

His reference to "enraged people" was taken to mean that he had already authorised mobs under his command to attack and intimidate women who refuse to abide by the mullahs' instructions on how to dress.

Informed sources said that it was not a matter of women just covering their hair; rather, Lajevardi and other mullahs seemed intent on imposing on Iranian men and women a style of dress to force all Iranians to look alike. Already young mullahs were recounting how in China people were encouraged by the authorities to wear the same kind of garments so that there could be no distinction between two individuals in their appearance.

CSO: 4600/529

REVOLUTIONARY JUDGE THREATENS IRANIANS WORKING FOR FOREIGN MEDIA

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Revolutionary prosecutor general Hosein Musavi-Tabrizi has called on Iranian journalists and media personnel working abroad either to resign or face the frightening wrath of Islam.

In a sermon broadcast by Tehran Radio the turbaned judge said: "Those Iranians who work for the foreign media are making us angry. We do not like what we hear from foreign radio broadcasts in the Persian language. Those Iranians who place their skills at the disposal of Islam's enemies must be punished."

Musavi-Tabrizi said the Voice of America was a particularly vicious broadcasting station, dedicated to sowing the seeds of discord among Muslims.

He said he expected Radio Israel to be as vicious as it was because its Persian-speaking staff were Israelis. But he knew that Persian-speaking staff at the Voice of America were Muslim-born Iranlians who should not be forgiven for their treason.

"I call on them to repent before it is too late," he said.

CSO: 4600/529

BANGLADESH SEIZES IRANIAN PROPAGANDA MATERIAL

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] The authorities at Dacca Airport in Bangladesh recently forced opened a case belonging to the Iranian embassy and confiscated 40,000 booklets printed in Bengali by the Tehran mullahs in which the Saudi royal family were described as enemies of Islam.

Iranian consular officials protested over the confiscation of the booklets, which were being imported under diplomatic cover. But customs officials ignored the protests and even manhandled a young mullah who was in charge of clearing the Iranian embassy cases at the airport.

Later the Bangladesh foreign minister Shamsuddin Doha told the Iranians the booklets would be given back to them provided they were returned to Tehran.

The Iranian mullahs have organised a big propaganda campaign in Bangladesh to convert Bengali Muslims into believers in the Khomeini version of Islam, known as the Velayat-e-faghih. Iranian officials say that Sunnis as well as Shias can be followers of Khomeini.

CSO: 4600/529

IRANIANS IN DIASPORA

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 115, 31 Mar 83 p 8

[Article by Teezbin]

[Text] While both vocal and silent supporters of the monarchy, who are vastly greater in number than most foreigners imagine, were pleased to hear their young Shah make some sort of policy statement in the past week there was no doubt that his message did not have the effect that he and certainly those supporters desired.

Once again the inexperienced young monarch seemed to fail to capture the spirit of what the monarchy means to Iranians. His message was long and cumbersome, full of pious professions of democratic beliefs instead of inspiring rallying calls that would bring demonstrations of support and perhaps give him the apparatus which would give those democratic ideas some relevance for Iranians. Indeed, whoever helps him put these messages together seems to be trying to give him the same pretentious, semi-godlike image that so irritated Iranians about his father. But at least his father had the power that made his views important.

All the officers to submit himself to the decision of the people sound hollow if the young Shah does not get down more seriously to the job of developing the political and military organisation that can begin to give him some practical significance to Iranians. So far he hasn't apparently been able to gather the resources he needs from the fat, idle millionaires whom his father lifted out of the jubes of Tehran but to whom he must look for financial backing. They must be the tightest-fisted bunch of humans who ever joined the clutter of financial opportunists and other shady people with whom they vie for social recognition in the capitals of Europe. His family, if anything, has worsened its image with its heedless continuation of its wasteful lives and their selfish and supine attitude to the late Shah's fall and needless disgrace. And the Parviz Rajis and their class among those who benefited from the late Shah's rule have proved utterly useless to the cause of their compatriots and to Reza himself.

The young man must realize that it is only the young and the ordinary Iranians who have strong enough feelings about what is happening in Iran to do anything about it. And those among them who will support the monarchy will do so

without all these protestations which are part of pollution of the west in Persian minds but because it has nationalistic appeal, because it is a potent force that can provide the rallying point against the mullahs. Nobody's really interested in whether Reza Shah is a democrat or not. His only purpose is to serve as the representative, the symbol of his cause. If someone does make a pro-monarchist military coup in Iran and he does find himself on the throne he will have to behave like a democrat or he'll be ushered out within minutes!

And he really must get over this business of suggesting he's ashamed of his father. What was all that talk of the progress during the "constitutional era". Wasn't it his father's failure to observe the letter of the constitution that turned the intelligentsia against him?

CSO: 4600/529

U. S. IRAQI ISLAMIC SOCIETY FIGHTS FOR ISLAM

GF211627 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Apr 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Qom--One of the members of the Islamic Society of Iraqi students--United States branch, who had come to Iran, was interviewed by a Central News Unit reporter in Qom. He talked about this organization and its objectives and said: We know that the student class is usually one of the most active classes in the society of Iraq. One of the most important activities of this organization is to develop the right knowledge and understanding of Islam, propaganda for the truth, showing the ugly face of the world imperialist, and sending the messages of oppressed nations, especially the Iraqi people who are living under extreme cruelty and injustice that has been dealt to them by the Ba'thist regime of Saddam. The most important reasons for establishing such an organization are:

1. To distribute the ideology of Islam all over the world, especially in the West.
2. To demonstrate the wild face of the United States and its plotting methods all over the world. [Numbers as published]
4. To receive political information in the United States, to receive information that has been sent by important political figures, to analyze the information received on the important problems of the West, to establish a strong headquarters on the continent of America and to use this headquarters to launch freedom movements for the large number of Muslims who live in South America and do not know anything about the Islamic Republic of Iran.
5. To organize the Islamic movements and choose a special line for the movements who are following the instructions of the Velayat-e Faqih and support the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this way we will be able to achieve more results from them.
6. To analyze different types of books on the present world situation and distributing them to demonstrate the point of view of the enemies of Islam towards Islam and the Islamic Republic. We broadcast a radio program in San Fransisco, California.

In answer to a question about the society's position toward the Islamic Republic of Iran, the member of the Islamic Society of Iraqi Students--U.S. branch said:

Our position is like a child towards his mother and the Islamic Republic is a torch with an eternal flame. The sound that this revolution has made has changed and frightened the whole world. It shouts to the oppressed people: We are supporting you against the criminals and the powers.

Finally, on the activities of this group and its relations with other Islamic and revolutionary organizations, he said: We have meetings in which we review each others' points of view with the loyal and faithful students of other Islamic countries who are in different cities of the United States and fight against the oppressive U.S. system with absolute unity.

CSO: 4640/182

TRIBUTE TO COLLEGE CLOSURE

GF211800 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Tehran, April 21, IRNA--We want to have universities which serve the nation, rather than making us dependent upon the foreigners, we want to have universities which save us from intellectual dependence, which is the most harmful of all dependencies. Should our universities be subservient to East and West, and their depredation, then the country will fall into their hands. Imam Khomeyni

Friday, April 22, is the third anniversary of the closure of the Iranian universities to launch a cultural revolution. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, political parties, taking advantage of the unlimited freedom they enjoyed at the time, made the universities the centers of their propaganda and proselytizing activities.

This led to an anarchy in the Iranian universities, while some of the faculty members were indeed assisting the splinter groups which in one way or the other opposed the Islamic revolution.

After the closure of the universities, Imam Khomeyni, in a historical message called for a fundamental revolution in the Iranian universities, to make them serve Islam and not Eastern and Western cultures.

In a directive, the imam appointed seven people as members of the cultural revolution headquarters in order to bring about change in the universities and institutes of higher learning.

Ever since, nearly all the Iranian universities, with the exception of the humanities (psychology, anthropology, political science,...) have been reopened. The faculty members who were associated with deviate splinter groups, aiming to influence their students have been dismissed. In the meantime, some of the students who were members of those groups either have been dismissed or in the majority of cases, have promised to change themselves and attend the universities for the sole purpose of getting an education, rather than engaging in sabotage activities.

On the other hand, the universities themselves have undergone fundamental change, for instance, many of the curricula have changed. A center has been

established for publication and translation of new books in various fields so far completing publication of more than 3000 books, written or translated.

Believing firmly in the fact that the basis of the Islamic Revolution is the cultural revolution, the cultural revolution headquarters has been transforming the system of the universities in order to make them serve the oppressed, people of Iran, to employ those arts and sciences of the society which would promote self-sufficiency of the country in all fields. The headquarters has attracted dedicated faculty members who are determined to serve Islam and to eliminate the cultural imperialism which has ruled this country for decades and to Islamicise the universities in all aspects.

In addition to these, the headquarters, has sought the help of the theological schools in order to bring back Islam to the universities of Iran. To this end help of the theological schools in teaching the humanities, is indispensable, since in an Islamic society political science, anthropology, psychology and other similar subjects should not be taught according to Western and Eastern modes of thought and world views.

However, the universities have a long way to go, but for the start, the accomplishments of the cultural revolution headquarters has been outstanding.

Another unique, revolutionary organisation established in the universities after the closure is the university jihad, which aims at achieving self-sufficiency in scientific fields. So far the jihad has carried out many projects in many fields.

Now nearly all the departments have reopened with the exception of humanities which require greater planning and study to eliminate the Westamination [as received] imposed on them in the course of the past decades of the former regimes.

The cultural revolution in Iran has to combat and eliminate the spirit of Western and Eastern superiority still believed in by some of the people. The Iranian faculty members who have been under the influence of the West for a long time will thus be convinced that Islamic culture superior to all cultures and mentalities. And with that contention, one can accomplish anything.

CSO: 4600/549

GENDARMARIE GRADUATES SIX HUNDRED OFFICERS

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Speech by Minister of Interior Nateq-Nuri]

[Text] Graduation ceremonies for about 600 communications and logistical students and trainees of the Islamic Republic Gendarmarie were held yesterday morning at the Gendarmarie Officer Training Center. Attending the ceremonies were Nateq-Nuri, minister of interior, and Col Salimi, minister of defense and gendarmarie commander. According to the report of IRNA's correspondent, others attending included the chief of the municipal police, Tehran's mayor and deputy mayor, military attaches from foreign embassies in Tehran, chiefs of the Army Political-Ideological Section, several military commanders, and a group of families of martyrs and heroes of the Islamic revolution. At the beginning Col Jahangir Naderi, chief of the Gendarmarie Officer Training Center, presented a report about the training of the graduates from the third class of the Islamic Republic Gendarmarie Non-Commissioned Officer and Officer School.

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, minister of interior, then granted commissions to representatives of the students and trainees, and prizes to model students in the class were awarded. According to the report, the minister of interior went on to give a detailed speech concerning Islam's army and system.

Relying in his speech on the advice of His Eminence 'Ali to his son Mohammad Hanafieh concerning the philosophy of war, to wit, fear is the agent causing the degradation of nations, he addressed the audience: If a human has no fear of death and dedicates himself in the path of God, he will not degrade himself. As long as our nation had not attained the requisite maturity, lived in the shadow of the past system's culture, and its spiritual resources were locked up, it was afraid of death, and degraded itself in every way. But from the day that it moved in the imam's line, under the prophet-like leadership of the 'umma's imam, it found maturity, and the problem of its death was solved. Death in God's path was no longer death, but martyrdom.

He added: From the day that the nation no longer feared death, its lowness became its glory, and it manfully stood up against the powers of the East and West. Today the Iranian nation can take pride that it is the most stubbornly resisting enemy of world arrogance. The minister of interior then spoke about the imposed war, and compared the armoured power of the

Iranian combatant forces with that of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces which possess modern weapons from the superpowers and which also take advantage of the financial help from the region's reactionary rulers. He said: Despite all the enemy's equipment, he has not been able to inflict any blow whatsoever on the Islamic revolution, and today on the fronts initiative is in the hands of our combatant forces. Nateq-Nuri then pointed to the transformations that took place in the Gendarmarie after the Islamic revolution, and said: Today we can witness that the Gendarmarie, shoulder to shoulder with the brothers from the Guards, the Army and the tribes, has a role in suppressing the enemy in Kordestan and West Azarbaijan and is sacrificing itself. Addressing the graduates, he said: You young men who have completed the training courses and gotten your commissions have accepted a responsibility with these commissions. We hope that all of us will repay our debt to the revolution, Islam and the martyrs through a feeling of greater responsibility because today we are serving the Koran and Islam, and no longer, as in the past, serving one group or individual. In conclusion he prayed for the victory of Islam's combatants and the health and long life of the 'umma's imam.

IRNA's correspondent's report also indicates that after the minister of interior's speech, units stationed on the field paraded past the Koran and portraits of the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Then Nateq-Nuri, accompanied by his companions, inspected the propaganda portion of the center's Political-Ideological Section, and became acquainted with its activities. He then returned to the field and viewed fascinating exercises, combat and equestrian routines by the soldiers and officers.

At the ceremony's end the minister of interior wished for the success of the center's personnel.

9597

CSO: 4650/165

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO ACTIVATE BAKHTARAN INDUSTRIAL CITY

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Mar 83 p 8

[Interview with Morteza Emami, director-general of the Industries of Bakhtaran Province; date and place not specified]

[Text] Bakhtaran--KEYHAN correspondent--In an interview with KEYHAN's correspondent Morteza Emami, director-general of Bakhtaran Province Industries, announced that with 200 million rials credit from the Industries and Mines Bank Bakhtaran Industrial City has started its development work, now having 35 units in production and 20 units under construction. He also spoke about the priorities of the industrial and production units, the growth of industries, the province's fundamental needs, and also factors inhibiting the creation of new brick and lime production units during the current year in the region.

Concerning the start-up of development activities in Bakhtaran Industrial City, he stated: Because the government's goal is the creation and expansion of small industries and investment by the cooperative and private sectors in small and medium industries, and in light of the difficulties in supplying land, water, electricity and other infrastructural services, the government determined to create industrial areas and parks throughout the country. In fact there is an industrial mini-city in Bakhtaran Province, actually in the city of Bakhtaran, 8 kilometers down the Sanandaj Road, which was planned in 1971-1972. Preliminary work was done, but as we know the Pahlavi regime was uttering slogans constantly in all area, and unfortunately not much attention was given to this matter before the revolution. You could count the number of units built in this complex on your fingers. You could say that these units were oddities until after the victory of the Islamic revolution when in light of the government's support for cooperative units and the private sector, about 60 production units were set up in the industrial park. At the present time 35 units are in production and about 20 other units are under construction.

He then added: In light of the increased number of industrial units, the management of the industrial part company plans to equip and supply the park with infrastructural services. It has begun its developmental work by receiving about 200 million rials credit from the Industry and Mines Bank. He added: Plans that we currently intend to implement include:

Construction of the enclosure, including asphalted roads and sidewalks, the creation of green areas, supplying piped water, building a sewer and surface water collection system, building a fire station, and a telephone and electrical network. Preliminary planning is underway by the Industrial Plans Management which is affiliated with the Iran Industries Reconstruction and Expansion Organization.

Concerning this matter, Emami added: The Bakhtaran Industrial City Company's short-term plan calls for 68 hectares of land, which can be expanded up to 130. The province's five-year industrial planning foresees the construction of two more industrial areas in the Kangavar and Islamabad city-regions. God willing, the preliminary work for them will be provided during the 21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984 year.

Concerning Bakhtaran's industrial priorities, the director-general of the province's industries said: In light of the principle of independence and the reduction of dependency, the priorities for new industrial plans throughout the province comprised major items, some of which may be mentioned: Plans to produce construction materials, particularly in the province's war-stricken areas, plans which complete the missing links in the chain of production, industrial plans associated with agriculture, plans tending mainly towards subsidiary production activities and rural and tribal industries which can increase the income of villagers and tribesmen, plans which profit the province's deprived classes, and furthermore plans which have a low capital investment level and create jobs. At the same time one of the priorities was the reconstruction of factories and industrial units in the province's war-stricken areas which were destroyed by the Ba'thist mercenaries' imposed war. These priorities will be tackled very vigorously. It should be mentioned that plans are being prepared for the control of the quantity and quality of factory production. God willing, through the distribution of production models to the factories, the work situation in the industrial units will be controlled to a great degree. As to the province's industrial difficulties, one can mention the poverty of technical and export forces throughout the province. If we take a look at the statistics concerning the plans that were presented to the province's head office of industries by applicants from the private sector during the past year, and analyze them, we reach the conclusion that most of them prefer to create production units which have a service aspect and definitely have a high income. Few of them are prepared to invest capital in production work which really has an industrial aspect.

I want to mention at the same time preventing the concentration of industrial units in the province's center. This concentration must be dealt with decisively. The province's needed industries should be built in the province's various city-regions.

Concerning the government's goals in the area of industrial growth and increased production, the director-general of Bakhtaran's industries said: The government's general policies are making agriculture an economic axis, and consequently creating an industry in the service of agriculture.

Furthermore, in light of the spirit of the Islamic revolution, industries must be turned towards preventing over-consumption, towards emphasizing investment, perpetuating satisfaction in all areas, and increasing utilization of the existing capacity of factories. I must point out that in light of the past regime's mistaken policy and its unhealthy economy that was utterly dependent on petroleum, we must prepare the ground for the export of industrial goods. Looking at the 5 and 21-year industrial planning that has been done, we see that effective steps towards the country's industrial self-sufficiency have been taken. In regards to the views of brother Hashemi, the respected minister of industries, it is hoped that we will achieve 75 percent industrial self-sufficiency by 1987-1988.

He also said: Regarding increasing production and improving the conditions of factories, I must go back a bit and summarize the problems the country's factories and industries have had. The peak of industrial investment in the country occurred from 1972 onwards. A great many of the monarchical regime's affiliates and servants made investments across the country with money from all sales, with the help of banks that were friendly with them, and the cooperation of many large countries. These factories were on the whole affiliated with these persons, whether from the standpoint of technology, machinery or raw materials. At the same time many of their own people were at work in the factories as experts. After the victory of the glorious Islamic revolution, many of the owners and directors of the factories were executed or fled the country. In light of the excited state after the revolution, the temporary government's mistakes, and the problems that the mini-groups created in the factories, unfortunately most of the factories were shut down or were placed in very bad conditions. Afterwards there was the occupation of the U.S. nest of corruption and espionage in Iran, the war problems and the economic blockade, etc., and the factories were faced with numerous problems. From 1981 onwards when the Party of God forces gained authority over the factories, the problems of spare parts, raw materials and specialist personnel were eliminated one after the other. It has now been nearly 30 months since our Islamic country has been at war with world arrogance, yet in these conditions the factories have been in a very good state. The industries in Bakhtaran Province, which is the country's second war-struck province, are in very good condition, and the production in most of them is more than it was in 1978-1979. In current circumstances there is not one factory in the whole province that has a foreign currency shortage. They are obtaining the requisite level of raw materials. As for spare parts, most of them are supplied domestically, and in many cases from the province itself.

Following this matter Emami added: I want to take the opportunity to remind the factories and production units throughout the province that have used government services, particularly the country's foreign currency, to supply raw materials, spare parts and machinery, not to forget God, and to supply the heroic, self-sacrificing Islamic people with their production at fair prices to the best of their ability. Any sort of overcharging carried out on the excuse of shortages of materials and related items in today's special circumstances is considered treachery to the

blood of the martyrs and [will be an unforgivable sin] before blessed and exalted God's judgment seat.

Replying to the question of KEYHAN's reporter concerning the fundamental needs of the province's industries, he said: In light of the government's programs to rebuild the province's war-stricken zones and to return the war refugees, the highest priority goes to units producing construction materials. Due to the shortage of fuel, particularly oil for the ovens, we have unfortunately not had much action during the current year as far as issuing permits and the construction of new units of brick, lime and plaster ovens. We have only issued a great number of approvals for the presentation of plans for the production of small I-beams, construction block, pre-formed concrete roofs, sand and gravel aimed at the reconstruction of the areas destroyed in the war. Plans have been prepared, and with the help of the provincial Center for the Expansion of Production and Development Services, and the cooperation of the mobile cooperative groups that, God willing, will be dispatched from the Tehran expansion center and the Ministry of Interior, they will be implemented. During the current year 50 basic approvals have been issued in the areas of metal industries, building materials, food and chemicals, with a total capital investment of 505,905,340 rials, throughout the province. During the same period a total of 100 founding and operation permits and identity cards have been issued, with a total capital investment of 1,127,234,380 rials, for production units throughout the province.

9597

CSO: 4640/165

PUBLICATION OF ASGHAR KHAN'S BOOK IN INDIA CRITICIZED

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 28 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Abdul Qadir Hassan in "Nonpolitical Discussion": "Asghar Khan in Delhi"]

[Text] It is well-known that books that cannot be published in Pakistan are published in India; and some books published in India are not available in Pakistan. Hence, a journalist or a book-lover visiting an Indian city is sure to pay a visit to the bookstores. At the first available opportunity, all of us Pakistani journalists [who were visiting Delhi] headed for a bookstore. The bookseller surmised from our speech and appearance that we were Pakistani. He placed Air Marshal Asghar Khan's latest book in front of us and said, "It costs only 75 rupees." Delhi booksellers are famous for their affable manners; when a customer walks in, they welcome him cheerfully and show him their wares with great friendliness. But we felt that the smile on this bookseller's face was somewhat sarcastic, as though he was saying, "The freedom of publication is in such a sad state in your country that we have to publish the books written by your political leaders. This book was published by an Indian publisher." I held in my hand this book written by our political leader and published in India, looked at it from various angles and then set it aside as if to say, I do not want it. The bookseller wanted to know if I had already read it. I answered that I had not, but that I would read it when it was published in Pakistan.

I visited several bookstores, and in each one the proprietor showed me the book, convinced that I would buy it. This struggle between me and the booksellers continued throughout my short stay in Delhi, but I would not buy the book. And when I finally packed the many books by Indian authors that I had acquired, that particular book was not among them. Call it what you like; even though I am a student of politics and a friend of the author's, I could not bring myself to tolerate even the existence of a book by one of our political leaders that was published and being sold in an unfriendly country. I told one of the booksellers to save the book for another customer. The bookseller seemed to have an interest in politics, for he asked, "How is the air marshal?" I answered, "We are taking good care of him; he is well and engaged in writing. You have here the fruit of his labors."

It is true that restrictions exist in Pakistan because of which certain political writings cannot be published here. Some individuals send their books to be published in Western countries in order to bestow an added dignity on them.

To their minds, the name of a foreign publisher on their book increases its value and importance, and automatically confers international fame on the author. One could call this a sense of inferiority. But it is quite another matter when a Pakistani politician who claims to be a leader of his people has his book published in India. What do we call this? I leave it to you to decide.

Writing may be an avocation or a temporary expediency for the air marshal, but it is our profession and means of livelihood. Would the Pakistani people allow us to go to India and write there in "freedom?" We have to remain in the country and fight against these restrictions that our government imposes on our pen. Pakistan is the country of our joys and our sorrows; our freedoms and our restrictions; our future and our present depend on the future and the present of our country, whose national leaders send their books to be published in the Indian capital, Delhi. I wonder if I will ever forget the sarcastic glances and smiles of Indian booksellers: they shamed me greatly. I send my shame to the chairman of the defunct Tahrik-e Istiqlal, retired Air Marshal Mohammad Asghar Khan, under house arrest in Abbotabad, as a gift from Delhi. As the verse says, I will be honored if he accepts it.

I was told that a chapter in this book is about the Kashmir problem, but it is not included in the Indian edition. Perhaps the views of the Pakistani leader on the Kashmir issue were unacceptable to his publisher, to the publisher's government or to the people of Pakistan. If my information is correct that the chapter was omitted from the book, there could be no fourth reason for this omission.

I am a great admirer of the air marshal and I respect him greatly. He has made and continues to make sacrifices for politics. I should add that my relations with him are to a certain extent personal as well. He has always shown me kindness and during his recent house arrest has made inquiries about my welfare from visiting friends. I have been receiving his kind letters and affectionate messages. But I do not know what desire, necessity or expedience overcame him and induced him to send his book to an Indian publisher. How wonderful it would have been if he had published his book in Pakistan after the lifting of restrictions and the restoration of liberties, and written in it: "I wrote this book at such and such a date at a time when both my writing and myself were under detention. That is why I am offering my views to my people after this lapse of time." As the name of the book shows, the subject is not likely to be forgotten soon. Whether the air marshal's book is remembered on the basis of its content or not, it is bound to be remembered by the Pakistanis because a political leader who claims to be their leader, and to have at heart their welfare, their political and basic rights and their bright future, shamed them before others and by doing so treated them shabbily.

9863

CSO: 4656/140

NONPARTY ELECTIONS FOR LOCAL BODIES TERMED IMPRACTICAL

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 27 Mar 83 p 10

[Editorial: "This Is Not Possible in 1983"]

[Text] The issue of holding the next municipal elections on the same nonparty basis as the September 1979 elections (as a basic decision) is quite an old one; but the precautionary measures suggested by informed or official circles that are being made public are not only unacceptable but impossible to carry out in an efficient manner. One can understand the need to provide safeguards so that the people may have an opportunity of electing their representatives for self-rule in an atmosphere of calm rather than the usual meetings and processions of an election campaign; but the plan to ban from participation in local elections all those who have had any political connections does not seem possible in 1983 and appears both incomprehensible and unenforceable.

We are writing this on the basis of a newspaper report that in the next municipal elections, every candidate will have to submit, along with his nomination papers, a declaration (that is, a sworn statement) to the effect that he is not a member or official of any political party; that he is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any political party; and that he is not supported by any political party and is not taking part in the elections on behalf of any political party. These conditions may appear necessary and useful from the point of view of ensuring completely nonpolitical elections, but to fulfill these conditions, most of the candidates will have to lie; otherwise, the candidates who participate in the elections will not only be free of political connections but also devoid of political sense. Nowadays, men of perception subscribe to one or another of the political schools of thought and base their likes or dislikes on, among other things, politics (whatever its nature). That is why using extreme measures to ensure nonparty elections is neither suitable nor useful: a moderate and balanced course of action should be found instead in order to prevent open political conflict and confrontation and at the same time ensure that good and sensible individuals will occupy local positions.

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CSO: 4656/140

GANDHIAN MOVEMENT CHIEF ARRESTED; PROBE UNDERWAY

BK220829 Colombo WEEKEND in English 10 Apr 83 p 1

[By Ranil Weerasinghe]

[Text] The president of the Gandhian Movement, S. A. David, was taken into custody on Friday as the government launched an intensified investigation into the activities of this group.

The arrest of Mr David, an architect by profession, followed on the heels of last week's arrest of its administrative secretary, Dr. S. Rajasunderam, and the sealing of two of its offices in Vavuniya and Trincomalee.

An Intelligence Services Division (ISD) team which moved in on the Gandhian Movement leader who was staying in a room in the YMCA in Fort, have recovered several files pertaining to the activities of the group, literature on guerrilla tactics and documents pertaining to the group's connections with several other local and foreign organisations. A quantity of pornographical literature was also found in the room.

The passport of Mr David was taken into their custody by the ISD who claimed that the Gandhian leader was a "much travelled man," having attended the recent New York conference as a representative of the state of Eelam.

WEEKEND learns that Mr David and Dr Rajasunderam are to be served detention orders under the tourism law shortly.

Meanwhile, survey teams for the Land Commissioner's Department and Census and Statistics Department which rushed to Trincomalee on a presidential directive have in a preliminary report indicated that there is large-scale encroachment in the district.

According to survey sources who returned to Colombo yesterday, a full report of the illegal settlements will be handed to President Jayewardene tomorrow.

According to their findings, most of the encroachers settled here by the Gandhian Movement are Indian labour from the estates. Some however, it was found, had been repatriated to India and smuggled back into the country, with a substantial foreign exchange allotment. Although large numbers of Indians with their

families had been settled by the Movement, several men whose families were in India were also found in the settlements. Farms and extensive cultivation had also taken place in the encroached area.

The Social Services Department too has been directed to immediately carry out a survey of all organisations posing off as social service movements and receiving aid from abroad for anti-national activity.

A senior spokesman from the Ministry of Social Services told WEEKEND that organisations which were found to have violated the registration rule were liable to be prosecuted.

WEEKEND learns that the investigations carried out by defence analysts into the pattern of encroachment has revealed that a feature of the settlements was that they were situated on the borders of the area demarcated for the state of Eelam, whilst the areas between them and the Tamil speaking areas were unoccupied.

The purpose behind the creation of a "buffer zone" made up of displaced Indian labour appeared with the intent of presenting the government with a fait accompli to make it tough for it to take any remedial action.

The colonisation programme had been given impetus following the communal disturbance in 1977.

The activities were carried out initially by the Tamil Refugees Rehabilitation Organisation (TRRO) which provided umbrella cover to other groups like the Gandhian Movement.

Under the cover of rehabilitation, the Tamils outside the "proposed areas of Eelam" were given financial inducement to settle in the area.

Data has also been gathered on moves by certain individuals to harass and intimidate individuals from other communities in order to force them to leave the area. Evidence has also been unearthed of attempts to systematically eradicate signs of the culture of other communities.

A number of farms run by the Gandhian Movement were kept under observation by the Army following intelligence reports that some of them situated in thick jungles were being used as training grounds for terrorists.

CSO: 4600/567

PAPER WANTS U.S. IN INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE

BK221043 Colombo SUN in English 12 Apr 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Peace Zone"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed, we learn, has prevailed on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to ensure his country's participation at the upcoming Colombo conference on the Indian Ocean peace zone proposal. The minister is apparently convinced that without U.S. participation this conference will turn out to be a futile attempt to demilitarise the region which has already become a hotbed of superpower rivalry.

For more than 10 years, ever since its adoption by the United Nations, Sri Lanka, the de facto initiator of the proposal, has continued to crusade for the ultimate convening of a global conference that will work out the logistics of implementation. But so far the big powers, viz the U.S. and the Soviet Union, have shown very little interest in declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Both Washington and Moscow did agree to participate at the conference and even attended a couple of ad hoc committee meetings about 3 years ago in New York. But since then they have backed out and argued why they regard the proposal an almost impossible feat to be achieved.

Even though the Soviets have agreed to attend the forthcoming conference, the U.S. is steadfastly non-committal on its decision.

It has already argued that the political climate for the Colombo conference is not conducive and has specified the withdrawal of Russian troops from Kabul as a prerequisite. That certainly makes the chances of an early convening of the confab rather dim.

The foreign minister would have not hesitated to underline the crucial importance of the conference which was also endorsed by the summit of the nonaligned leaders in New Delhi.

The situation in South Asia is going from bad to worse as the arms race continues to proliferate at an alarming rate. But a conference of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean and the big powers themselves could defuse the volatile situation.

That is precisely why Sri Lanka is pursuing such an objective with zeal.

In fact at the Delhi summit the Sri Lankan president successfully won the support of the majority of Third World leaders and the all important consensus to delete the reference to the U.S. from the declaration.

Sri Lanka and other nonaligned nations are hopeful that the U.S. will respond meaningfully to this effort and agree to participate at the Colombo conference. Mr Hameed would have not hesitated to remind Mr Shultz about the U.S. obligations in this regard.

Washington has nothing to lose in participating at the Colombo conference. Least of all its self-respect and credibility as a peace loving democratic nation.

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